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A Union Chaplain's Diary

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THE author of this diary, Edward John Hamilton, was a far from usual person. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on November 29, 1834, the son of William Hamilton, headmaster of the Royal Belfast Academy until 1843. In that year William was sent by the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland to Picton, Ontario, and in 1847 he was moved to Cincinnati. Edward had been studying under his father before entering Hanover College at Madison, Indiana, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1853. The next academic year he spent at the Princeton Theological Seminary, and then after some time at the Union Theological Seminary and a similar institution at New Albany, Indiana, he returned to Princeton, where he was graduated in 1858. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister and for three years was pastor at Oyster Bay, Long Island. In 1861 he returned to Ireland to visit and to recover his strength, and during part of his stay he served as a preacher in the village of Dromo West, County Sligo.

In December, 1863, when he enrolled at Brandy Station, Vir-

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ginia, as chaplain of the 7th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was described as a man 5 feet 8¾ inches in height, of light complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair, who had been receiving his mail at the Ulsterville, New York, post office. From 1866 until 1868 he was pastor at Hamilton, Ohio, and for the next eleven years he held the professorship of mental philosophy at Hanover College. Records do not reveal his activities from 1879 to 1882, but in the academic year 1882-83 he was acting professor of ethics, economics, politics, and logic at Princeton. Then after nine years as professor of philosophy at Hamilton College, he served for three years as a definer and reviewer for the *Standard Dictionary*. This was followed by one year at Whitworth College and five years at the University of Washington. Hamilton had applied for a pension in August, 1899, claiming general disability due to age and stomach trouble. His claims were allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, and subsequent acts of 1907 and 1912. The last payment of $38 carried to September 4, 1918. Hamilton died on November 21 of that year at Plainfield, New Jersey, where he had lived since 1900.

But the years after 1900 had been very active ones. He continued his studies and writing. His first book, *A New Analysis of Morals,* had appeared in 1870 and his *The Human Mind* came thirteen years later. *The Modalist; or the Laws of Rational Conviction* of 1891 was followed by *The Perceptionalist,* published in the year of his pension application. In 1902 *The Moral Law or the Theory and Practice of Duty, an Ethical Text-Book* was published, and the year before his death he was the author of *Rational Orthodoxy, Essays on Mooted Questions.* He did not live to see his book on baptism in print.

Hamilton was desirous that the Germans know of his work, and fearing that misleading meanings would creep in by translation, he went twice to Germany—Göttingen in 1906-07 and Charlottenberg in 1911-12—to learn the language himself. The result was the publication of *Perzeptionalismus und Modalismus, eine Erkenntnistheorie* (1911) and of *Erkennen und Schliessen, eine theoritische Logik auf der Grundlage des Perceptionalismus und Modalismus* (1912). The presentation of his logical and

epistemological views in a new order and form in a foreign language at such an advanced age was certainly evidence of his mental and physical virility.

On September 27, 1867, Hamilton had married Eliza Cleland Hume, a widow, in a Presbyterian church in Hudson, Wisconsin. They had three daughters and two sons, born between July, 1868, and May, 1877. All of the daughters were living and married in 1915; one of them, Anna, Nina, or "Neena" was married to Hans H. Pringsheim who in 1907 was a witness to Hamilton's pension declaration made in Göttingen. One son, Edward W., still lives in Buffalo, New York.[1]

The little diary, reproduced here, was lent for transcription by Mrs. Robert Meyne of Danville, Indiana, formerly a student at Indiana University.[2] In addition to the text, the volume contains a list of 116 books and the borrowers of those books. Only the drummer of Company A, Augustus N. Hallgring, borrowed as many as five books; fifty-eight individuals made ninety-two borrowings of fifty-four titles; and no book was borrowed more than four times. Biography was the most popular form, and the lives of Webster, Napoleon, and Washington were the most frequently read. Histories of France and England were more in demand than histories of the United States.

Also, the diary includes the "Constitution and Member Roll of Army Christian Brotherhood, 7th N.J. Vols." The preamble and first two articles of the constitution are a pasted-in clipping; the third article is in the longhand of the writer of the diary. "Edward J. Hamilton Chaplain" is followed by thirty-eight other names, many of which are found in the list of borrowers. Several names and addresses dot the manuscript, and an occasional bit of miscellaneous information is to be found.

The 7th New Jersey Volunteers, of which Hamilton was

[1]The information on Hamilton's life is taken from *The Dictionary of American Biography,* VIII, 184-85; *Who's Who in America,* I-IX; photostats of Edward J. Hamilton's pension file (original in National Archives, Record Group 15 B, SC 998 063); C. P. Hamilton, Jr. (grandson of Edward J.), letter to Chase C. Mooney, January 11, 1955. A photograph of Hamilton appears as frontispiece in *Erkennen und Schliessen . . .* (New York, 1912).

[2]The editor wishes to thank Mrs. Meyne for the loan of the diary and Charles B. Hirsch, formerly a graduate student at Indiana University and now at La Sierra College, Arlington, California, for editorial assistance.

chaplain, had been organized at Trenton on August 27, 1861, to serve for three years. On expiration of the term of service, the organizational members, except veterans, were mustered out; the unit was filled with recruits and retained in service until July 17, 1865. The 7th took "honorable part" in many engagements, including Fair Oaks, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Totopotomy, Petersburg, and Boydton Road. During its history, twelve officers were lost; one of these, 1st Lt. John Swift, died of disease during the period covered by the diary. Francis Price, brevet brigadier general after March 13, 1865, was commander of the regiment from November 6, 1864, until it was mustered out.[3]

During the latter days of the war the 7th Regiment belonged to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Corps, Army of the Potomac. It was not as heavily engaged as were many of the other regiments during the last days—several times serving as a guard group. A story of the last two weeks of fighting and of the post-fighting movements of the 7th is told by Chaplain Hamilton as he saw it. Sometimes he is engrossed in the troop movements; at others the nature of the country occupies his attention; again, he is especially interested in the reactions of the whites and the Negroes; and he is distressed about foraging, destruction, and desecration. His remarks on his own work are few and brief.

The text of the manuscript has been reproduced as exactly as possible. A few changes in punctuation have been made, e.g., the conversion of short dashes—or perhaps elongated periods—to periods where they were obviously intended to end a sentence or an expression, and the supplying, in a few instances, of a period for the ending and a capital for the beginning of a sentence. Hamilton usually indented and underlined (i.e., italicized) the date of each entry, and any exceptions have been changed to conform.

[3] *Official Army Register of the Volunteer Force of the United States Army . . .* (Washington, 1865), Part II (New York and New Jersey), 716-17. Hereinafter cited as *O.A.R.* For a brief account of the military events covered by the diary, see Francis A. Walker, *History of the Second Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac* (New York, 1891), pp. 657-99.

Mar. 1865. Lying near Hatchers Run[4] since fight of Feb. 5th. A fight on Saturday the 25th at Fort steadman[5] & on the left.

29 Wed. Broke Camp. Going probably to Join Cherman and Schofield. Two weeks ration—Went over Hatcher's Run about one mile & turned off into woods. The 5th Corps ahead. Built breastworks. Advanced a skirmish line which drove in the Rebel pickets and took a line of works. The Division[6] advanced slowly and cautiously thro thick woods & marshes for about 2 miles. During this five lines of breastworks were built. This brought us into position about one mile or so from the Rebel main works. We occupy the Center of the Corps. The 2nd Division[7] on our right.

30th. The above describes two days work. We lay on the right of the 29th in the 2nd line of breastworks we built, a little in advance of the Captured Rebel line.

31st. Heavy fighting on our left by the 1st Division[8]—It advanced building breastworks till within 400 yards of the Rebel works. The Rebs charged desperately & repeatedly to drive them back. Repulsed with slaughter. Am told that Grant (who came up front two hours ago) is about to advance his whole line. There may be more heavy fighting. Our Division away to the left of where it was this morning—having moved along the works more than a mile. Other troops have come in on the right & our works are good. I have heard during the day lively skirmishing away on the left, by the 5th Corps, or Sheridan's.[9]

April 1st. Yesterday Sheridan struck the R. Road (S.S.)[10] but was immediately attacked & driven back. This morning he went out again followed & supported by the 5th Corps. More successful. Captured 4000 prisoners, & several batteries. All our brigade (excepting 7th) went out to

[4]See Map 1. Most of the places mentioned in the diary may be located on the two accompanying maps taken from *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (2 vols., Washington, 1891-95), Plate LXXVI, No. 5, and Plate LXXIV, No. 1. The work will hereinafter be cited as *Atlas.*

[5]Stedman, one of the Union forts to the east of Petersburg.

[6]The 3rd Division which was commanded by Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott from March 2 to April 6, May 16 to June 9, and June 20 to June 28, and by Brig. Gen. Regis De Trobriand from April 6 to May 16 and June 9 to June 20. Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (Des Moines, 1908), p. 291.

[7]The 2nd Division was commanded by Brig. Gen. William Hays until April 6 when Bvt. Maj. Gen. F. C. Barlow assumed command. *Ibid.,* p. 290.

[8]The 1st Division was commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles from February 25 to May 20; from the latter date until June 28 it was under the command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey. *Ibid.,* p. 287.

[9]The 5th Corps at that time was under Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren; Sheridan was in command of cavalry under Grant from March 29 to April 9, 1865. Sheridan was on the left of Warren. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (129 vols, and index, Washington, 1880-1901), Ser. I, Vol. XLVI, Pt. I, 53. Hereinafter cited as *O.R.* Unless otherwise indicated all references are to Series I.

[10]The South Side of Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad.

demonstrate & if possible take a fort[11] on the right of our position—failed. Many (over 100) wounded. In the evening the 1st Div. of our Corps advanced into the woods on our left. Great rattling of musketry this Evening as the Evening before. Long & loud Rebel cheering.

April 2nd. Sunday. Terrible Cannonading all along the line during the preceding night. At 4 A.M. a general assault ordered from the Appomattox to the Boydton Road. The 6th Corps[12] charged in 3 Division lines at the Lookout Station, broke thro' and drove the Rebels in great disorder to their right. The 9th Corps[13] also had success, further towards Petersburgh. The line of defence from the Jones House westward, immediately abandoned. This Sunday was in everythin[g] a bright glorious day for the Army of Potomac.

Our Division & the 2nd marched up the Boydton Road past the forts (a terribly strong position) and down till opposite the place where the 6th Corps had broken thro. Then a little further till we could see the spires about 2½ miles away. The Brigade massed in reserve in a valley—the next morning.

April 3rd. Tremendous cheering every where. Orders from Army Headqrs that Petersburgh had been evacuated by Lee, & surrendered by the mayor, & that 12,000 prisoners had been captured since the move began—the 2nd Div came down the White Oak road, & turned into another going N. East. But this was to follow our Div. Gen Mott led us out about 9 o'clock—Halted about 1 for Dinner. We are on the River Road, leadding [*sic*] to Amelia Court House. A beautiful rolling country plenty of fine woods, and pretty well settled. But poorly improved. Glimpses of SS. Road at the starting.—Peach & apple trees & thorn tree in full bloom.—Considerable foraging going on. Rifles cracking all about at unfortunate sheep & hogs.—Massed & camped about 18 miles from Petersburgh or 20 in a field. Troops very tired. I was unfortunate enough to be upset with my mare in a bad mud hole. She rolled on me & sunk me in till I was covered & saturated. Drying & cleaning ½ the night.

Tuesday, April 4th. Marched 8 or 9 miles slowly. The men without any hard tack & getting hungry. Road blocked upon account of bad places, once or twice. Towards evening the regimt went to work building corduroy over swampy places.—The whole division massed in a large field on hills, so that their fires glowed like those of a city. The whole corps near by. The 5th ahead. The 6th behind. The whole regimt. sent out at 10 P.M. to make corduroy bridges—500 men.

Wed. Ap. 5th. Moved out at 2 a.m. without *Rations.* Men straggled and

[11]Perhaps Fort Gregg, about three miles southwest of Petersburg. This should not be confused with the Union Fort Gregg, located approximately three miles south of the Confederate post. See *Atlas,* Plate LXXVII, No. 2.

[12]Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright commanded the 6th Army Corps from February 11 to June 28, 1865. Dyer, *Compendium,* p. 308.

[13]Commanded by Maj. Gen. J. C. Parke from February 2 until June 17. *Ibid.,* p. 313.

grumbled. Gen Meade & Staff passed. "Hard tack! Hard tack!" they shouted.

Marched about 2 miles under the promise that the wagons had reached "Jetersville" by another road. This place is on "The Pike"[14] leading to Burkesville—for we have left the River Road now. After waiting 2 hours —Artillery, the 1st Div., & Ammunition wagons passing—rations came up & were issued. The report is that Lynchburgh has fallen along with Richmond & Petersburgh. Sheridan, who is ahead with 20 or 18,000,[15] cavalry, has sent back word that if the 2nd & 6th Corps can be hurried up to the 5th we may be able to get a fight out of Lee—He is before with an estimated force of 30,000 men, making for Danville likely.—Marched on thro a beautiful country, large clearings and fine big houses many barns & tobacco sheds. A well finished new wooden building on the estate of Cap. Parkisson.[16] A manufactory for pressing tobacco.

The boys went thro the barns. Tobacco strewed along the road. The boys carried lots on their bayonets. Passed Mr Bascoms [?] & found the 5th Corps Intrenched across the Danville R. Road. Massed and coffeed. Marched to the left, & encamped about 1½ miles from the rail road, before a large clearing. Jetersville is the nearest place on the R. Road.—Lee lies before us towards Richmond, cut off from Danville.

Thursday Ap. 6th. Rations issued for 3 day's more. We are going on likely.—2nd Corps to move towards Richmond[17] north of the R. Road. The 5th Corps along it. The 9th & part of the 6th to the South.—Immense numbers of cavalry went to the left of us by the rear. We advanced early in the morning, & went 1½ miles. Climbed a high cherry tree, all in bloom, & saw far in the distance three miles away, over woods & hills, the Rebel wagon train driving furiously toward the North East. It was now evident that Lee had been cut off from the Road to Danville, & that he was making with all speed for Lynchburgh. Formed the Div. in line of battle. Men advanced again over fields where the Rebels had been in line of battle to defend their train. Constant skirmishing with their rear guard. Struck the Road on which their train was going. Strewn with tents & blankets. About a mile on they made a stand, having thrown up light rail breastworks. Our men charged & drove them. The road now became thickly strewn with bake-kettles, ammunition & ammunition boxes. Wall tents. Abandoned wagons. Caissons. Books & papers &c &c. During the

[14]"The Pike," paralleling the Richmond and Danville Railroad, is shown but not named in the *Atlas*. Today, it is Virginia highway 360 from Danville to Richmond.

[15]Sheridan's effective force for the month of April, 1865, totalled 17,930 officers and enlisted men. *O.R.*, XLVI, Pt. III, p. 1048.

[16]Probably Perkinson's which is located about two miles east of Jetersville. This should not be confused with Perkinson's Mill located considerably farther west toward Farmville.

[17]The swing toward Richmond lasted for only a very short distance, and then the 2nd Corps swung to the west again.

day constant skirmishing. Passed "Geetysville,"[18] a store & one or two houses. In the morning had passed the "Springs" of Amelia—a large watering establishment. The Cavalry with Sheridan kept harrassing [*sic*] the left flank of Lee. Captured 12 pieces of artillery at one charge. The 6th Corps Charged & took 10,000 prisoners. Their wagon train got headed off in a hollow commanded by our riflemen, and 207 wagons were captured in a body.—The brigade camped all night in line of battle with the other brigades. We lay in woods.

Friday Ap. 7th. Continued the march. Beautiful rolling country, well opened, passed the High Bridge[19] of the Lynchburgh R. Road on fire. Four spans burnt, out of 20, when one fell in & the fire ceased. About ½ p 2 p.m. filed to the left & went into line of battle in front of the Rebel works Covering Farmville. Advanced & built slight breastworks, & threw out skirmishers. Afterwards moved to the left, & made works again. Heavy skirmishing all the afternoon. The 53rd Pa.[20] on our left, belonging to the 1st Div. Night came in (Yesterday while passing along the read approached to what I thought was a battery—constant explosions. One occurred while I was only ten paces distant from it. A Rebel *Caisson* was on fire. A man asked me "Do you want your light put out.") Today 1200 prisoners at Corps Hdqrs. 18 guns & hundreds of muskets at the Rebel forts which guarded the High Bridge.—Lee has made quite a determined stand at Farmville. But I expect that the 5th corps will be found tomorrow on his right flank, & Sheridan with cavalry on *his* left. So, harassed, he will endeavor to drive on again.

Saturday Ap. 8th. Fell in & marched out at 25 minutes past 6. The enemy had all left by 3 or 4. Along a road thro' their works. The Corps in three columns. The 1st Div. in the centre with artillery & wagons on the main road. The 2nd on the right, the 3rd, on the left. Thro field & woods. Rebels constantly picked up along the way. A magnificent day. Country well opened & cultivated. Several pieces of artillery & caissons abandoned & found in woods. Flags of truce coming & going. Rumor that Grant has demanded Lee's surrender and that the demand has been endorsed by the Rebel Generals who are prisoners. ½ 2 p.m. Marched on a way, turned into the main Road to Lynchburg, & massed. The whole Corps around a crossroads. Army HdQrs at at [*sic*] large house. Rumor that Lee is about to surrender his army; that Jeff Davis has telegraphed him from Alabama to do so in case he can secure for his officers & soldiers the rights of citizenship. The Rebs captured on the march all confess that their cause is well nigh lost. A young sergeant said that he *would* fight

[18]Could possibly be a reference to Deatonsville, west of which they camped on April 6. They had already passed "Jeter" and by-passed "Jeter's Mill."

[19]Bridge of the Petersburg and Lynchburg (or South Side) Railroad across the Appomattox River several miles east of Farmville.

[20]The 53rd Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. William M. Mintzer, was a part of the 4th Brigade.

till his dying day, but that he did not expect to have any more fighting to do. Another referring to our superiority in strength & resources said "The longest pole will bring down the most persimmons."[20a]

The men pretty tired. (A soldier with Rifle accoutrements, rations, Knapsack, blanket & all carries between 40 & 50 lbs.) Resume march on the main Road to Lynchburg. Come to New Stores.[21] Several good houses —McKinney's & Jone's. The latter wealthy, but stingy to his niggers. The darkies as usual glad to see the yankees. On a way & turned down to the left. Rebel shells & ammunition scattered all around.

On 4 miles more in the dark—tho' the moon shone brightly. Camped on a grassy hill side about 2 a.m. Cannonading in the distance & volleys of musketry. Lee has not surrendered yet. But no doubt that Grant expects him to capitulate soon. Confirmed that Thomas has Lynchburg & that Hancock is coming down the valley. Lee is surrounded & has no base of supplies.

Sabbath Ap. 9th. Resumed march as guard to artillery & Division Train at 9 o'clock. On towards Ly[n]chburgh. Passed thro' Patterson's and about 1½ mile beyond. Off to the left where our division massed near Army HdQuarters. The 2nd Division on the other side. Troops all around —& batteries & wagons. The white flag went down the Road & on to the Reb. army. Gen. Meade had driven past us and on in an ambulance. Great excitement. An Ambulance with a flag of truce, and with wagons went out. The former carried Reb. surgeons; the latter negroes who had been officer's servants. Col. Hatch[22] went with them. The roadside crowded with expectants. At last about 6' p.m. Gen. Meade followed by staff & escort came riding thro' the crowd. They kept cheering vociferously and he gracefully waved his cap as he passed along. The word passed to all that Lee had surrendered. Grant & he had met on Sheridan's front & agreed on terms. There was a scene of wild confusion & delight. The men fired off their pieces with blank cartridges. Hats were thrown into the air. A battery kept firing a long salute. In a short time Gen. Meade issued from Hdquarters with Staff & escort (attended by Wright 6th Corps) & rode thro' the various corps, waving his cap, and full of joy. This is a glorious day. I suppose we shall see the 20,000 left to Lee tomorrow. The men cannot realize that charging & picketting [*sic*] is almost if not quite over. They were massed in more regular order, & suffered to camp quietly for a good nights rest after the Severe labors of the last two weeks.

Monday Ap. 10th. We lay all day quietly in camp. The horses starving.

[20a]The last three sentences are set off by lines in the original.

[21]About fourteen miles east and slightly north of Appomattox Court House. *Atlas,* Plate CXXXV, No. 5.

[22]Identity uncertain. It appears that there might have been a Lt. Col. Hatch who was an assistant commissioner of exchange (of prisoners of war) who was a Confederate, and a Colonel Hatch who was one of the Union commissioners. *O.R.,* XLVI, Pt. II, pp. 291, 600.

Nothing to eat all day. Various rumors about where we would next move. Lee's surrender seemed not only to have taken everyone by surprise but to have deranged all our ideas. Every body thinking what he was going to do now that the war was over & he was out of a job. The chaplain in good humor as to 3 months pay proper. Guards around every division camp, & strict orders that no one shd be permitted to pass with out permit from Corps Hd Quarters. No chance to see Lee's army which lies encamped about 1½ miles away. The Rebs come in crowds to our picket line—so they say & talk to the boys. No more foraging, of which I am glad.

Tuesday April 11th. Orders to move at ½ 9 a.m. At 10 Brigades massed in the field. The Adjutant General read orders from Gen. Humphreys congratulatory & laudatory.[23] Loud & repeated cheers given. Then march commenced back to New Store. We lay last night, a few miles from Clover Hill.[24] Report says the Rebel privates will be dismissed to their homes, & that the officers, retaining horses swords & baggage will accompany us to Burkesville.—Saw a number of our killed & wounded scattered over the field of skirmish on the 6th, 7th & 8th of the month, and a few Rebs. The last of our killed that I saw were two captains carried to the rear as we left our slight works in front of the abandoned Rebel position near Farmville. Yesterday Gen. Lee visited Army Hd Qrs.—a general feeling akin to dissatisfaction that the Army is not permitted to see the Rebel force which they have captured.—The men are now marching along easily, full of talk, & in the best spirits.—Marched to New Store. The houses & stores have been shamefully sacked.—Qm Bruen[25] & some men returned from a foraging party—2 horses, chickens, & corn.

Wed. Ap. 12th. Marched about 12 miles to Farmville, a considerable place on the R.R. Camped on a high hill just beyond. A soaking rain during the night. Red Clay. Brandy Station[26] soil. But fine country & well constructed residences, from New Store on. On the other side of New Store land poor.

Thursday Ap. 13. On for Burkesville where supplies &c are waiting. About 17 miles distant. Rich rolling land, & fine prospects. Judah's mountain & other spurs in the distance. Passed High Bridge on our left. About 2½ miles on came to Mr. Watkins.[27] Buxom Lass—"I hope you'll be

[23]See *ibid.*, Pt. I, pp. 686-87.

[24]Same as Appomattox Court House, and not to be confused with the Clover Hill twenty miles southwest of Richmond.

[25]First Lt. Stephen H. Bruen. William S. Stryker, comp., *Records of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, 1861-1865* (Trenton, 1876), I, 301. Given as "Stev. H. Bruen" in *O.A.R.*, Part II, p. 716.

[26]Reference to a camp of the Army of the Potomac in 1863, located about twenty-seven miles northwest of Fredericksburg. It was at Brandy Station that Hamilton was enrolled. *Atlas,* Plate LXXXVII, No. 3.

[27]Hamilton continues to be quite accurate in his observations. See *ibid.*, LXXVIII, No. 4.

kind to us now that we're conquered!" "I love my enemies very well, as well as my friends." "She had laughed as much as she cried since the Yankees came & drove the Gray bucks away." Some boys in a wood—"What do you think of the war?" the Doctor asked a young boy of 13. "We don't think anything about it. We take things as they come." Many Rebel Generals & paroled Johnnies going by. The Johnnies all give up their cause as hopeless—and virtually finished. So do the inhabitants of the country.

Crossed two considerable streams (the latter called Haven River)[28] both branches of the Appomattox. The men rolled up their pants to wade the overflowing waters of the first. Made about 5 miles during the day, & camped near a Reb line of earth works. We are going by the route on wh. the 6th Corps advanced,[29] following the enemy & harrassing his right flank.

Friday Ap. 14th 1865. About 8 miles more over hills, thro' woods, along fences, and among fields will bring us to Burkesville.—Got to the R. R. & crossed one mile from the station. On a mile, and camped in woods to rest & recruit.

Saturday Ap. 15th. Fixing up Twitchell[30] here.

Sabbath—16th. Preached in evening before Hdquarters. Confirmation of the assassination of Prest Lincoln. Universal sorrow & indignation among the soldiers.

Monday—17th. Went to the Junction[31] to see Uncle John.[32] He had gone. Wrote to him. & to M. L. Ward.[33]

Tuesday—18. Got a detail and built a chapel. Gen. McArt[34] called the chaplains to consult about the celebration of the services in honor of the death & funeral of Mr Lincoln.

Wed. Ap. 19th. Attended Religious services at 11 a.m. at H. Hd quarters of 120th N.Y. Gen's McAllister & De Trobriand present. The whole

[28]This must be a reference to the Sandy River which would have been the second tributary of the Appomattox they would have crossed. It is barely possible that he is referring to the unnamed stream between the Bush and Sandy rivers, but this does not seem reasonable. *Ibid.* and C.

[29]Here Hamilton is wrong. The route to Burkeville is the one that had been taken by the 9th Army Corps and not the 6th.

[30]A severe instrument of control: a piece of wood with a cord or rope on one end. The rope loop was placed over the upper lip of the horse and pressure applied by turning the stick. This instrument is called a "twitch" in *Manuel for Stable Sergeants* (Washington, 1917), pp. 72-73, 76.

[31]Burke's Junction or Station is the railroad intersection just south of Burkeville.

[32]Unidentified.

[33]Possibly. Marcus L. Ward, governor of New Jersey 1866-69.

[34]Bvt. Brig. Gen Robert McAllister, Colonel of the 11th New Jersey Infantry from August 18, 1862, to July 5, 1865, and commander of the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Army Corps, from January 13 to June 7, 1865. Dyer, *Compendium,* p. 293; *O.A.R.,* Part II, p. 724.

brigade out. Chaplains Cline, Moore,[35] & myself took part. The occasion was Mr Lincoln's death.

Thursday Ap. 20. Rode out with Dr Lehlbach.[36] Wrote to Mr Andrews.[37] Wrote yesterday to Dr. Stevenson.[38]

Friday Ap. 21st. Write to [*illegible*] and [*illegible*] letter. Rode with Dr Champion.[39]

Saturday. Continued letter & sermon.

Sunday Ap. 23rd. Preached twice in my chapel, as I call my open air enclosure, with its row of log seats. Very good audience in the evening.

Monday 24th April. Rode to Station & back. Bo't coat for $25. Resumed historical Diary.

Sunday, Ap. 30th. Went to City Point with Captain Dally.[40] Hotel.

Monday. May 1st. Petersburgh. Fine large Business Street Sycamore lower part damaged by shells—Cemetery hill. 2 lines & 2 rows of Chevaux de frise. Eye blocks for sharp shooters—115 paces apart—Batteries to the rear of the works—less wood than in ours—little chimneys. one good range on a covered way. The mine about 200 yards.—Mortar beds. Bomb proof—10 feet of earth. Forts Morton-Miklle-Rice.[41] R. Road to Norfolk—a Babylon is fallen. Babylon &c & nigger troops to occupy the land?

Tuesday. May 2nd. Set out for Manchester & Richmond. The whole army to rendevous there. Marched 12 miles to Jetersville [*sic*]. Fine country for Virginia. Camped just where we did when Sheridan put us in position.

Wednesday. May 3rd. On thro' Amelia County. Passed thro the Court House, a pleasant, shady place. & thro' the Fine Forks, Amelia County. And crossed the Appomatox [*sic*] at Goode's Bridge.[42] Bivouacked near a mill & Pond. Colored people out in squads of five to 15 to see us.

Thursday. 4th. Have been greatly interested in the joy & happiness manifested by the negroes. At one place where the Road Ran thro woods, near the Appomatox [*sic*] 16 women were standing by the roadside, and several of them were singing in the most excited and lively manner. A bright young wench, black as night, & full of fun, was the principal

[35]E. Clark Cline, chaplain of the 11th New Jersey, and Samuel T. Moore, chaplain of the 8th New Jersey. Stryker, *New Jersey in the Civil War,* I, 542; *O.A.R.,* Part II, pp. 715, 719, 725.

[36]Charles Lehlbach, surgeon of the 7th New Jersey. *O.A.R.,* Part II, p. 717.

[37]Unidentified.

[38]Perhaps Robert Stevenson, assistant surgeon of the 108th New York. *O.A.R.,* Part II, p. 603.

[39]Charles S. Champion, assistant surgeon of the 7th New Jersey. Stryker, *New Jersey in the Civil War,* I, 301; *O.A.R.,* Part II, p. 717.

[40]City Point was about twelve miles northeast of Petersburg. Charles C. Dally was captain in the 7th New Jersey.

[41]Forts Morton, Meikel, and Rice, part of a series that had been set up by the 9th Army Corps just south of Petersburg. *Atlas,* Plate CXVIII, No. 3.

[42]About six miles east of Amelia Court House. *Ibid.,* Plate C.

singer. An older middle sized woman was the next in prominence. The song was

"I belong to Gedeon's band
Here's my heart & here's my hand
Jesus is coming
He is setting us all free."

But the words were nothing. The dancing up & down and turning round & round, and the wild vigor of the singing were most remarkable. The middle-aged woman held up her black hands in the air as she danced, and bringing them down occasionally clapped them before her. They stopped as each Brigade got past, only to begin again as the next came on. The men cheered them vigorously, and the officers laughed heartily & good naturedly at this most grotesque exhibition. They apparently made up their minds to an all-day job of it; thinking that they could not better shew [*sic*] their gratitude.—Others have expressed to me in the most touching terms their profound & greatful appreciation of the work wrought for them by the Union Army. "Well, Uncle, you are not thinking of going north with us are you," said I to one who had brought his wife & child out & who stood with them by a fence. "O No Sa, No Sa, I intends to stay heah and work de land—& live wid my wife and chil'en. But I t'ought to myself I must bring out my wife to see your honorable army pass by."—Others have said "O master we cannot tell you how glad we feel. We've been toiling all our lives and now we want to get a little place & live with our families the rest of our lives." *Women*—A most intelligent man this morning—"Well Uncle are you glad to see the Union Army?" "O Master that I am; I cannot tell you how glad I am. I pray de Lord that you may all get safe home, and that you may be happy all the rest of your life. The Lord bless you master; for ye've done great things for poor me master!" The way that he spake brought tears to my eyes—'Well, Uncle what are you going to do now that you are free; will you work for your old master if he gives you wages?' "That's what Id like to do, master. But I don't know whether he will want to pay us now or not. He has worked us hard, driving us all day, and he has sold my children down south. And none of us like him." "They used to tell us you liked your masters." "Why what shd we like them for; they treated us like dogs"—"What does your master say now." "O he is all down in a heap. He can't lift his head up. He says he will obey the laws now, & live peaceably." "Well, I think that is the best thing he can do for himself."—The negroes *scarcely ever* express any friendship for their masters. Sometimes (tho' not often) they express ill wishes towards them.

A woman: "Do you like master?" "That I dont. He fights."

Talk with a Confederate soldier: "Had been a good rebel; and was going to be a good Union man." "A Rich man's war, and a poor man's fight." Very sensibly Great abhorrence for Lincolns assassination.

Friday May 5th. Came in sight of Richmond; camped & stayed all night near a large pentagonal fort.[43] 3 guns of from 50, to 62,000 pounds each —7 inch—marked B. F. & W. P. F.[44]

Saturday May 6th. Very warm. Richmond is fair sight—1½ miles away. Going thro' it in Review style. A joyful day. Volunteer rockets & illuminations last night. The Boys had learnt on the picket line at Petersburgh how to do that. (See X)[45] "We is mighty glad to see yous all come by here." Sit by the road. Grand march thro' Richmond. Castle Thunder Libby Prison[46]—Burnt Portion—Capital & Town Hall—Out beyond—Forts—Breast works—Brooke Road. Meadow Bridge Road for wagons & packs. Camped in beautiful meadow one mile on. Conversation with a Reb farmer. Hoe cake.

Sunday. On thro a pretty well cleared country to Hanover Court Hou[se] Jail—left hand cell—Heavy chains. Stars & Stripes and over Head a flag with "Liberty" on it—No houses save the Hotel & the buildings of law opposite—2nd cell, hole dug, 25 officers.—A very nice church brick. No guard. Men inside scribbling and drawing all sorts of sketches on the wall. A shame. X[47] (said his master told him that the Yankees would cut of[f] his arms, & yoke & work him like a horse. Shoot them. Sell them to Cuba &c) Crossed Pamunkey.

Monday. May 8th. On 14 miles to *Mt. Carmel* church. At a tavern saw a young Confte parole soldier who had been taught by Jas. F. Brewster. Talked very sensibly.

Tuesday. May 9th. On 16 miles to the Po River. Crossing the Ta (A small fordable stream like the Mat, the Po, and the Ny)[48]

Wednesday May 10th. On 19 miles down the Telyraph Road,[49] crossing the Po & the Ny, passing thro Fredericksburgh & Falmouth, and camping 6 miles on from the Rapahannock [*sic*], at the outer boundary of the

[43]There were over a dozen of these forts on the outskirts of Richmond and Manchester. The chaplain was probably referring to the one just east of Pulliam on the road to Manchester. *Ibid.*, Plate C, No. 2.

[44]The largest gun used by the United States prior to the Civil War was a 10-inch iron cannon weighing 15,400 pounds. A gun weighing 49,100 pounds was cast at Pittsburgh and used at Fort Monroe just about the beginning of the war. B.F. probably stands for Boston Foundry or Bellona (Virginia) Foundry; the first seems the more reasonable choice. W.P.F. probably stands for West Point (New York) Foundry. H. L. Scott, *Military Dictionary* (New York, 1861), pp. 437, 438, 442.

[45]Hamilton perhaps meant by this cross that the reader, or he, should refer to the page opposite—or across—where the above comments of the Negroes were written.

[46]For pictures and location of Castle Thunder and Libby Prison, see *Atlas,* Plates CXXV, No. 9; CXXVI, Nos. 2 and 3; LXXXIX, No. 2.

[47]See above, note 45.

[48]The Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny are all branches—reading from south to north—of the Mattapony River.

[49]He means the Telegraph Road, a northern segment of the Brook Turnpike from Richmond to Fredericksburg and on to the north. It passes just west of Hanover Junction.

ground formerly held by our army in 1862. Talked with a number of farmers all well satisfied that the slave aristocracy has been overthrown, glad of peace & hopeful of the future. Surprised that our soldiers treat them so well. There has been absolutely *no* foraging since Lee's surrender. Only fence-rails have been taken on the march to boil coffee & cook with. In Fredericksburgh the better class of the people shewed [*sic*] themselves more than in Richmond, but were very glum. Some Union men about however, who have been so all along. A farmer near our present camp has 2 sons in our Army. So far as I can learn all with the exception of slaveholders are Union now. Every body says there will never be another Rebellion—and accept unconditionally the arbitrament of War.—Passed the Massaponax Church.[50] No guard, as usual. The inside walls all scribbled over from top to bottom. If there is any feeling about guarding churches it is against it. They are considered means of sustaining Rebellious sentiments.—We are on the Road to Stafford Court House. Dumfries &c.

Thursday May 11th '65. Marched 14 or 15 miles; leaving Stafford C.H. crossed 2 or 3 small creeks, including Potomac Creek.[51] Country hilly & covered with small pines, & poor farms & farm houses. Towards night terrible thunderings, lightnings & rain. Men thoroughly soaked. But Camped in the midst of the rain, lit fires & made their suppers.

Friday May 12th. Commenced marching, at 8 o'clock. Men pretty well dried. Air cool; an overcoat comfortable. Dennis & Hercules sick, Arthur "doing first-rate"; Frank goodnatured as ever; Kreuther [?] diarrhea; Hank all right; Randall[52] stout & willing. Passed Bell Pere mills.[53] Very Hilly. Swiss-ish. Halted for dinner near a stream tannery with big stove pipe. 30 miles now from Al[e]xandria. 5 miles farther on pleasant camp on a hill side—fronting a farm house. Have talked with a number of farmers during the last 2 days. They express satisfaction not only that the war is over, but that it is over as it is. They have perplexity about the proper treatment of slavery or rather of the negroes; but are glad to be freed from the despotism of the aristocratic government of slaveholders.

Saturday May 13th. 15 miles more thro' a wild, woody & hilly country past Burke's Station on the Orange & Alexandria Road, to a camping ground near Annandale. Orchard—deep grass. We have come by an interior road, leaving the River Road, along the Potomac, to the 5th Corps.

[50]Hamilton is obviously not mentioning certain things in the order in which he saw them, for Massaponax Church is ten miles to the south of Fredericksburg.

[51]The context gives the impression that Potomac Creek is to the north of Stafford Court House; actually it is between three and four miles to the south.

[52]None of the individuals mentioned here has been identified.

[53]As Hamilton notes two lines below, he was about thirty miles from Alexandria. This would put him approximately at Dumfries. The only mills located in the area are Dr. Wheat's Mill and Purcell's Mill. It is barely possible he was referring to the latter. *Atlas,* Plates VIII and C.

The Wagon train has gone to Warrenton Junction. Report is now that, avoiding Alexandria on our right, we will cross the Potomac near the Aqueduct Bridge[54] & camp some days near Bladensburgh.

This morning a funny sight. Just after starting. 4 negro women dancing wildly by the road side, among little cedars, and keeping up with the troops. They were excited & rejoiced; and one said as they danced on & bowed to the column "I thank you's gentlemen; I thank yous all gentlemen. O I's so glad I dunno what to do." Every now & then they gave utterance to their feelings with a sort of short whoop. We were very much amused. There was a halt in the column as the band of the 120th N. Y. V. came up playing; & they commenced a lively jig for the benefit of the darkies. They immediately ceased dancing in line, and, coming together, entertained us with a regular Virginia break down. What was lacking in grace was made up in vigor and abandon.—Tonight we are in a pleasant country, where the ravages of war are not very visible.

We crossed the Occoquan today at Wolf Run Shoals[55] a ford on each side of which are high hills; fortified.

Sunday May 14th. Lay all day at Annandale in a pleasant meadow. Preached in the afternoon to a small audience of the 7th & the 8th.

Monday May 15th. On 5 miles, thro a beautiful rolling, high, well opened & wooded country, & camped on a high hill close by the Loudon R. Road, & in sight of the Capitol dome, 4½ miles away. Weather hot by day & cold at night towards morning. Dr. Paxson[56] returned. Great interest as to what the government are about to do with us; but as much ignorance & uncertainty.

May 23rd. Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac.

May 24th. Ditto of the Armies of Georgia & of Tennessee. Shermans 14th.

In *June* became acquainted with M L Ward Esq[57] who came on to see the soldiers.

June 13th detailed to the Division Hospital—in place of Chaplain Porter.[58]

[54]Between the Chain and the Long bridges, the Aqueduct is now known as the Key Bridge. The report classifies as "latrine rumor." The 3rd Brigade "Remained quietly in camp, near Bailey's Cross-Roads, Va., during the month" of June. *O.R.*, XLVI, Pt. I, p. 85. Bailey's Cross-Roads is five miles northeast of Alexandria at the intersection of the Columbia and the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpikes.

[55]About eight miles from the mouth of the river and just downstream from where Bull Run joins the Occoquan. *Atlas*, Plates VIII and C.

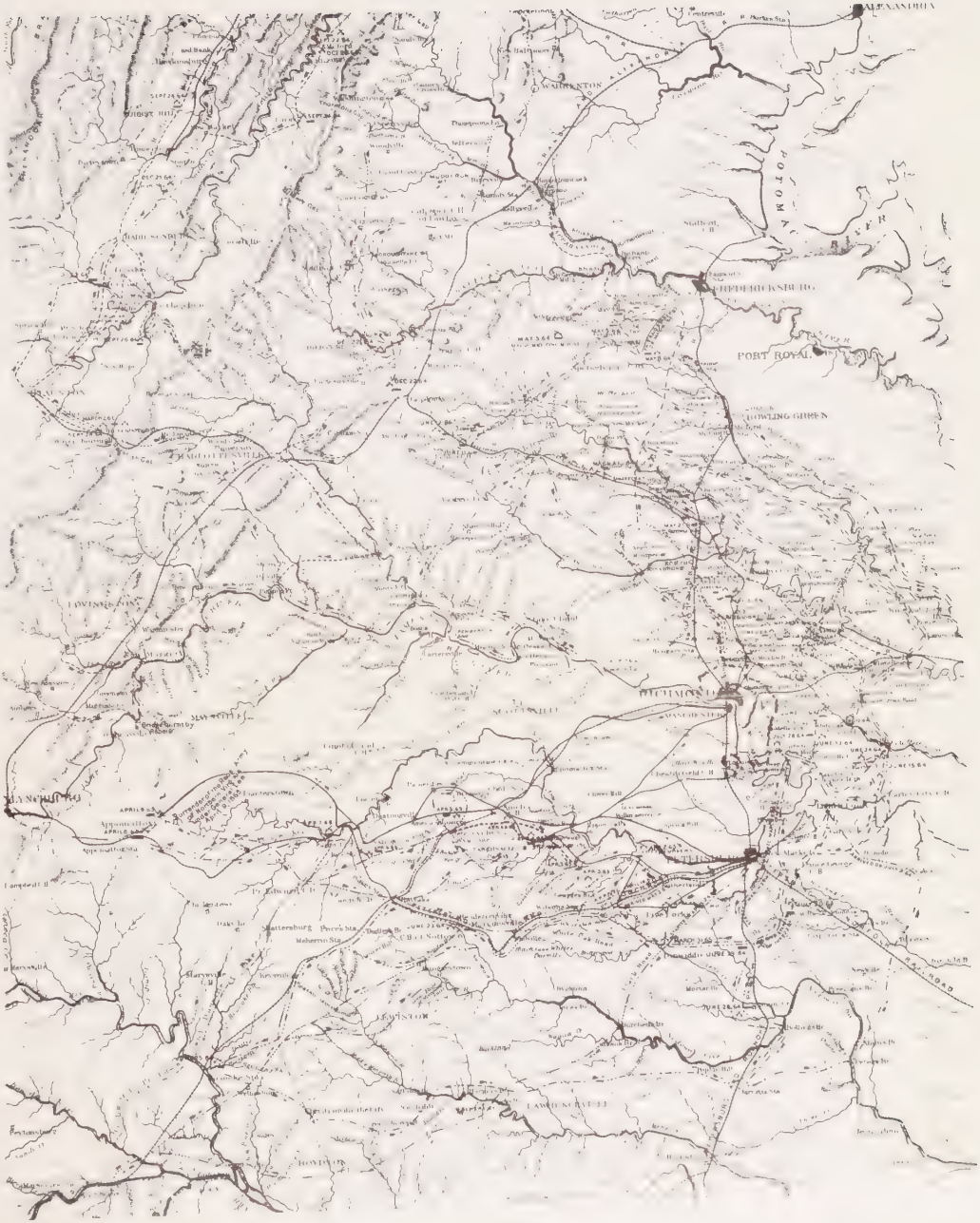
[56]Uncertain whether this is Parson or Paxson. No Parson identified, but Francis V. Paxson, assistant surgeon of the 7th New Jersey, had been discharged on May 30, 1863. *O.A.R.*, Part II, p. 717.

[57]See above, note 33 and corresponding text.

[58]Unidentified. The hospital mentioned was probably the 3rd Division hospital noted in the report of Lt. Col. Charles Page, Medical Director of the 2nd Army Corps. *O.R.*, XLVI, Pt. I, pp. 615, 690.

MAP
OPERATIONS
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
MAJ GEN GEORGE G MEADE
RICHMOND

MAP 1


ALEXANDRIA
WASHINGTON
POTOMAC
RIVER
FREDERICKSBURG
PORT ROYAL
BOWLING GREEN
RICHMOND
PETERSBURG
LEXINGTON

MAP 2

Came to the Hospital *June 16th 1865.*

July 4th. "Oration" in large booth at 7th N.J.V.

July 7th. orders to prepare muster out rolls. On the 1st of the month something approaching a determined meeting thro' out the Provisional corps—whose three divisions are the remnants of the 5th 6th & 2nd corps. Arms well stacked for one day, & men refused to do any duty.

Earliest Counterfeiting in New Jersey

KENNETH SCOTT

THE money used in the earliest times in the Jersies was chiefly Spanish coin, supplemented by the silver pieces struck by Massachusetts over a period of thirty-three or thirty-four years. In the latter part of 1683 the suspicion arose that both this "New England" and Spanish silver were being counterfeited and spread within West Jersey, so the legislators of that province enacted that strict and diligent inquiry be made to discover the offenders, that a grand jury be impanelled to search into the matter, and that any found guilty should be punished as the court might decide.[1]

Besides the actual counterfeiting of coin, rogues found it profitable to clip the edges of silver pieces. At a court held in Burlington on August 8, 1698, Emanuel Smith was charged with clipping the current coin. The grand jury, however, returned his indictment *ignoramus* for want of evidence, and the authorities had him bound over, with Edmund Steward and John Ogborn as sureties, to appear at the next session. At this court, held on November 3, Smith duly presented himself. One of the witnesses for the King, John Hollinshead, did not come when summoned, but the other two, John Buntin and Richard French, were sworn and sent to the grand jury. Again the grand jurors returned the presentment *ignoramus* because they had no evidence of the clippings' being found in Smith's chest.[2]

Smith's name was introduced in another case before the court

THE WRITER: Dr. Scott, a member of the English faculty of Wagner College, Staten Island, is a well-known authority on the history of early American counterfeiting. He is the author of a former PROCEEDINGS article and of several monographs on counterfeiting in the Colonies.

[1]Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, *The Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of the Province of New-Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1757), pp. 482-83.

[2]H. Clay Reed and George J. Miller, *The Burlington Court Book* (Washington, D. C., 1944), pp. 206, 208-09.

at Burlington on August 8, 1701. Thomas Smith informed the grand jury that one November day in 1700 Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Seth Hill, while making the bed in her father's chamber, asked South to come up to her. He did as requested and, looking in her father's closet, picked up a coffee dish containing clippings to the value of about ten or twelve shillings. He apparently questioned Elizabeth about the discovery but, as he said, she claimed to know nothing about them unless her father had obtained them from Emanuel Smith. At this Elizabeth was sworn and protested that South had never been in her chamber or her father's closet and that she had never seen any clippings in the house. Obviously one of the witnesses was committing perjury. The jury, loath like most such bodies in that day to convict anyone of clipping or coining, chose to believe the girl and returned the indictment *ignoramus*.[3] The Crown seems to have tried again to get Hill indicted in May, 1702, but he was acquitted by proclamation of the charge of clipping and the matter was dropped.[4]

In autumn of the same year William Dickinson of Burlington County was locked up in the county jail on a charge of striking false coins but he broke the King's prison before he was brought to trial. The authorities had the slight comfort of ordering the sheriff to sell the fugitive's black mare to defray the costs of his arrest and imprisonment.[5]

The government must have despaired of bringing counterfeiters to justice, for to its record of failures to induce a grand jury to bring in a true bill was added another fiasco at the end of May, 1707, when the attorney general gave information against Benjamin Dunham for clipping Spanish "ryals" and "half ryals" and then passing them. Dunham was arrested and pleaded not guilty to the charge, whereupon his case was put over to the Supreme Court to be held at Perth Amboy on November 5, 1707. The Crown presented as evidences for the Queen Jedidiah Higgins, Thomas Davis, Samuel Shepherd, Sarah Latterlin, and Samuel Hale, but all in vain, for a trial

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 254.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 267.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 272.

jury found the defendant not guilty and the court ordered his tools and money returned to him.[6] New Jersey jurors, in common with those in other provinces at this time, were most unwilling to indict or convict suspected counterfeiters.

Clipping and coining were not likely to prove a serious menace, at least in the early days of the provinces, but counterfeiting of paper money was another matter, as the legislators knew full well when in 1709 they enacted a law for striking New Jersey's first bills. They therefore provided that any convicted counterfeiter of the new currency should incur the pains and penalty of felony without the benefit of clergy. Unhappily their wise provision was made of no avail through the failure of Thomas Pike, Captain Thomas Farmer, and Captain Elisha Parker to have the Queen's arms stamped or printed toward the bottom of the left side of every bill. Instead the three men caused the money to be printed with only three lions passant instead of the arms. This issuing of the currency otherwise than required by law, it was felt, might be an encouragement to evil persons to forge the bills, as they might do so with impunity. Hence it was proposed in the Assembly on January 7, 1710, that all bills be called in, cancelled, and exchanged for new.[7]

On January 27 a petition from Captain Lancaster Syms, Peter Bard, Peter Fauconnier, Jacob Baillergeau, and Elias Beaudinott in behalf of themselves and other merchants and traders in New Jersey, New York, and elsewhere was read in a meeting of the Council held at Burlington on January 27, 1710. The petitioners set forth that the New Jersey bills of the emission of 1709, signed by Farmer, Parker, Adam Hude, etc., had generally lost their credit in New Jersey and the neighboring provinces because they were neither made nor signed according to the directions of the act of the Assembly which authorized them. Captain Parker, one of the commissioners in charge of the emission, himself offered to pass the money at a discount of sixteen per cent. To make matters worse, several bills had been seen which differed in print, and the merchants had good reason to fear

[6]Minutes and Rules of the Supreme Court, 1704-1715 (MS. in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in Trenton), pp. 39-42.

[7]*New Jersey Archives*, 1st Ser., I, 272-73, 416, 419.

that the issue had already been counterfeited. Hence they were resolved not to accept the bills, even if it was comfirmed by an act of the Assembly; but, if they were recalled and new currency printed in strict accordance with the directions of the act, then the merchants of New Jersey and New York would accept them at par value.[8] Some counterfeiting took place, despite all precautions taken by the Assembly, for in 1716 eight pounds five shillings in counterfeit bills were turned over by Dr. Roberts, Treasurer of the Western Division, to a committee of the Council headed by Elisha Parker, and duly burnt.[9]

The authorities in New Jersey were vexed not only by the forging of their own bills but also by false New York notes, for, at Brunswick, Miles Foy, and Richard Wilson, a peddlar of Woodbridge, passed off some bogus twelve-shilling New York bills, knowing them to be counterfeited. Wilson was released on bail of forty pounds, with two sureties, William Robinson and Andrew Hay of Perth Amboy, to appear before the Supreme Court to be held at Perth Amboy in June, 1724. It is known that both men were indicted and that a grand jury found a true bill against them but the final disposition of their cases is not recorded.[10]

The New Jersey Assembly in 1723 voted an emission of £240,000 in bills, which were to be dated March 25, 1724. It was enacted that counterfeiters, alterers and passers of such counterfeited or altered bills should suffer death without benefit of clergy.[11] Almost three years after its emission, this issue was discovered to be counterfeited, and the *American Weekly Mercury* of March 16, 1727, warned the public that three-pound, twelve-shilling, six-shilling, three-shilling and eighteen-penny counterfeits were in circulation. The three-pound denomination might be detected because the "b" in Publick was wanting; the twelve-shilling forgeries might be remarked because the checkers in

[8]*Ibid.*, pp. 421-22.

[9]*Ibid.*, p. 49.

[10]N.J. Supreme Court Records: The indictment and Wilson's bail bond, Middlesex Co., 1724. These manuscript records are in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in Trenton.

[11]Samuel Nevill, *The Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, 1752), pp. 120-21.

the basket in the flourish at the top were much finer than in the true bills and the stars were smaller; the text letters in the bad six-shilling and three-shilling bills were larger than in the genuine; the eighteen-penny imitations were particularly well done and could be discovered only by the general fact that the paper was coarser and thinner, the names of the signers were done with a faint, pale ink inclining to a red purple, the point at the end of "R. L. Hooper" was missing, while the stars in all bills that had them were smaller than in the true.

The same newspaper on March 23 noted further that the "4" of the date 1724 in the false six-shilling and eighteen-pence bills was larger than in the true; the "T" in the twelve-shilling notes was blacker, while in the six-shilling bills the words *Six Shilling* at the top were larger and the down stroke of the great "T" narrower than in the genuine. The signers' names in all the counterfeited denominations were sullied and rubbed.

The source of these bad bills was discovered through the arrest in New York City on the morning of March 20 of David Wilson and David Wallace. Wallace soon confessed that a certain Thomas Morough had had upwards of three thousand pounds in counterfeit bills printed in Ireland. Wallace in Dublin had paid Morough about ten pounds for his share of the cost of printing and signing and in return received some thousands of pounds in forged notes. He brought the same to America on the ship *Richmond* from Dublin to Philadelphia and employed Wilson to help him pass off the money in return for four or five shillings in the pound. The rogues had upon them, when taken, 184 three-pound Jersey bills, 93 three-shilling notes, and other counterfeits of New York and Pennsylvania currency.[12] It was further discovered that on some of the Jersey bills the name of Colonel John Parker was written with an "h," *Parher,* and that on others the letter "k" differed greatly from that letter in a true signature.[13]

Wallace and Wilson were convicted of passing, in the Supreme Court of Judicature of New York, and were punished by pillorying, flogging, carting, and imprisonment in New York, Kings,

[12]*New-York Gazette,* March 20, 1727.
[13]*Ibid.,* April 17, 1727.

Queens, and Westchester counties.[14] It was lucky for them that they had not been arrested in New Jersey, where their offense was punishable by death.

Since the emission of March 24, 1724, had been so cunningly counterfeited, the Assembly passed an act for striking £24,760 in new bills to redeem the notes still outstanding, which, it was provided, were to be no longer current after the first Monday in November, 1728.[15] Governor Burnet of New Jersey in a letter dated July 3, 1728, pointed out to the Lords of Trade that the new emission of £24,760 made "no increase in the paper money" but was needed to replace the outstanding currency which had been counterfeited in Ireland. Further, £15,240 of the original issue of 1724 had already been sunk.[16] This new emission was printed for New Jersey by Samuel Keimer, who took pains "to prevent its being easily counterfeited."[17]

Not lang after the new bills printed by Keimer were in circulation, Captain Anthony Adamson of the ship *George and John,* took an eighteen-penny note to Dublin, where, together with Thomas Eanon and William Scot, he had somewhat under three thousand bills printed. Eanon took passage on the sloop *Charming Sally* but died during the crossing. When the boat docked in Philadelphia on July 30, 1729, a passenger notified the authorities that counterfeit New Jersey currency had been found in the chest of the deceased. A prompt search revealed 118 unsigned bills, and it was believed that Eanon had sent a larger sum of the same to Burlington on the ship *Woodside Galley.*

William Scot was apprehended at Woodbridge, New Jersey, for passing bad money, and John Thomson was sent as an express to New York City to seize Scot's belongings. In the false bottom of a small trunk, belonging to Scot, were found 476 bills signed but not numbered, and 106 neither signed nor numbered. When Scot was informed of this discovery, he broke down and made a clean breast of the whole affair. Scot and Adamson were

[14]Cf. Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial New York* (N.Y., 1953), pp. 26-30.
[15]Nevill, *op. cit.,* p. 154, and *American Weekly Mercury,* Aug. 15, 1728.
[15]*New Jersey Archives,* 1st Ser., V, 191.
[17]*Pennsylvania Gazette,* Dec. 24, 1728.

tried at a special court of Oyer and Terminer, convicted, and carted and pilloried.[18] It is difficult to understand why the death penalty was not inflicted, since the law which authorized the emission of the bills made either the counterfeiting of them or the passing of counterfeits of them punishable as felony without benefit of clergy.

Counterfeiting of this same emission was attempted in 1730 by a schoolmaster on Staten Island, who with his pencil made forgeries of the three-pound and thirty-shilling New Jersey bills so expertly that he passed off between ten and twelve pounds of them before he was arrested early in August and jailed on Staten Island.[19] There is no record of his prosecution in New York, so it not unlikely that he broke jail and escaped, usually a far-from-difficult undertaking because of the poor construction and careless guarding of even the best prisons.

There does not appear to have been much coining in New Jersey in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. About 1725, however, a hatmaker named Joseph Mariner Stillman, a middle-sized, spare, swarthy individual, with very black hair and a large scar on his chin, who was living in Middletown in Monmouth County, came under suspicion of counterfeiting dollars and prudently decamped.[20]

Whether Stillman was a counterfeiter is not certain but there can be no doubt about a laborer named Duncan Campbell, who on December 12, 1730, in New Brunswick passed a counterfeit pistole to Mathew Risley. He was arrested, indicted, pleaded guilty and on May 14, 1731, the Supreme Court pronounced sentence that "on Monday next about twelve o'Clock the said Duncan Campbell stand two hours in the pillory and that on Wednesday next he have thirty nine lashes at the Carts tail on his bare back in Amboy and on Friday after thirty one lashes

[18]*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Oct. 2 and Nov. 6, 1729; *American Weekly Mercury*, Sept. 25 and Nov. 6, 1729; *Boston Gazette*, Aug. 11, 1729.

[19]*American Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 6, 1730.

[20]About November, 1734, Stillman, using as an alias "John Blyth," came to Cheesequake near Perth Amboy. He claimed that he had discovered a silver mine, that he knew of money hidden at Barnagat and that he was worth a million pounds. Finally he induced John Gordon and Benjamin Disbrow to become security for him in the amount of several hundred pounds and obtained Gordon's bond for £355 payable to "John Blyth." Then the impostor disappeared. (*New-York Gazette*, May 26, 1735.)

more on his bare back at the Carts tail and then Committed to prison till he is sent to Monmouth to exercise his tryale."[21] After his punishment in Middlesex County he entered, on June 25, into a recognizance in the amount of £100 to appear before the Supreme Court in August to answer to a complaint by John Weatherell, Esq., charging him with counterfeiting and passing pistoles in Monmouth County.[22]

The counterfeiting of Wallace, Morough, Scot, Eanon, and Adamson in Ireland had shown the legislators of the province that the money of New Jersey had been and probably would be imitated abroad. As a result, when an issue of £20,000 in bills was voted in 1730 and confirmed in 1732, it was provided that counterfeiters should be punished by death and further that, if any person be arrested on suspicion of counterfeiting, the prosecutor for the crown in the indictment should allege the crime to be committed where it really was done. Then, if upon the trial sufficient proof should appear that the fact was done where it was alleged in the indictment or any other place, then the person or persons convicted should suffer as if the crime were alleged and proved to be done in some county of New Jersey. Further, the juries on trials of all such foreign issues should be returned from the bodies of Burlington or Middlesex County or any one of them.[23]

Seemingly this law aroused no opposition but such was not the case with an act passed in 1733 for the emission of £40,000. It carried the same penalty and also the same provisions for trials of foreign issues as the act of 1730[24] but strong opposition was encountered in England, where a group of Bristol merchants secured a solicitor named John Sharpe to act for them in an attempt to have the act of 1733 disallowed by the King. Sharpe addressed his arguments to Secretary William Popple, then about thirty years of age, who had entered the cofferer's office in 1730, was appointed solicitor and clerk of the reports to the commissioners of trade and plantations in 1737 and governor

[21]N.J. Supreme Court Records 20584 and N.J. Supreme Court Minutes, Book 46 (1714-1731), May 14, 1731; *American Weekly Mercury,* May 20, 1731.

[22]N.J. Supreme Court Records 20584: the recognizance.

[23]Nevill, *op. cit.,* p. 183.

[24]*Ibid.,* pp. 226-27.

of the Bermudas in 1745. Popple was, incidentally, something of a man of letters, had published a volume of poetry and was, in 1733/34, engaged in writing his first comedy, *The Lady's Revenge, or the Rover Reclaim'd*. To this personage, Sharpe protested that by the act of the New Jersey Assembly anyone who did anything to lessen the value of the bills would be liable to the same penalties as one who refused the currency altogether or even counterfeited it. As for the provisions about foreign counterfeiters, Sharpe argued that they were unjust and directly contrary to the laws of England, since by them no person was liable to be tried for an offence of this nature committed outside of the Kingdom. Besides, he maintained, it was unreasonable for a person charged with committing a crime in one place to be punished if it were proved that he did it elsewhere. Furthermore, it seemed to be quite unreasonable for a person to be tried save by a jury of the county in which the fact was alleged to have been committed.[25]

Reply to Sharpe's arguments was made by a Quaker, Richard Partridge, who in 1733 had been appointed as the agent of New Jersey in London. Partridge, born in 1681 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the son of a wealthy merchant and ship-builder, William Partridge (lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire from 1697 to 1703) had gone to England at the age of twenty-one. He married there and settled permanently in London as the agent for various colonies. He was shrewd, resourceful, and genial, and, as the brother-in-law of Governor Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts, he had considerable standing in official circles.

In 1735 Partridge presented to the Board of Trade his answer to Solicitor Sharpe's objection. It was, he argued, the duty of every legislature to preserve the credit of the public money and to restrain persons from bringing it into contempt by counterfeiting, refusing in tenders or extending the prices of commodities beyond the usual markets. Counterfeiting of bills, he explained, was a kind of transitory crime, which might be committed with more secrecy outside of the province than in it. If only persons who forged the paper money within the province should

[25]*New Jersey Archives*, 1st Ser., V, 413-14.

be liable, this would in effect give licence to counterfeit the bills in another province. Then, if the money-makers should come and utter the notes in New Jersey and could be indicted only in the place where they counterfeited them, they would pass with impunity. As for Sharpe's argument about the laws of England, Partridge cited a law of 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Chapter 11, to the effect that if any person counterfeited money out of the realm and brought it into England, it was treason for which the offender was triable by the commissioners or the King's Bench. In short, Partridge concluded, "Counterfeiting is the Substance of the Circumstances; and if the Party is clearly convicted, Place & Every thing Else are quite immaterial."[26] Either the agent's arguments or his influence prevailed, for the law was confirmed by the King in council on May 4, 1735,[27] and the pattern was set for dealing with counterfeiters of New Jersey currency who did their work outside the province.

False paper currency made its appearance in Burlington in 1732 and 1734. On the first occasion, early in March, 1732, a stranger passing through the town changed two counterfeit six-shilling Jersey bills of the small variety. While in a boat on his way to Trenton he was overtaken and brought to the Burlington jail. He could give no satisfactory account of how he had come by them, but no more such notes were found in his possession, and there is no record of his prosecution.[28]

Two years later a warning appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 11, 1734, that fraudulent Jersey bills had been passed in Burlington. The cheats might be recognized by the fact that the coat of arms and first word, "This," were stamped with red ink instead of the correct black; the false notes were much soiled, while the signers' names were apparently cut from small bills and pasted onto the counterfeits; several small patches were artfully pasted on the bogus currency to make it resemble the genuine.

In November, 1734, it was discovered that Robert Conway and one Sherwin had been putting off false New Castle twenty- and

[26] *Ibid.*, pp. 425-28.
[27] Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 226-27.
[28] *Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 16, 1732.

ten-shilling bills and Pennsylvania twenty- and fifteen-shilling notes, part of which counterfeits they had hidden on an island in the middle of a great marsh. The men were jailed in Salem, New Jersey, and then extradited to New Castle, where they were punished by whipping, pillory, cropping, and fines.[29]

The emission authorized by the act of 1733, confirmed in 1735, was, it seems, counterfeited about 1736, for Peter Long, a weaver, of Greenwich in Cloucester County took some New Jersey money, doubtless the latest emission, to London, had £6,000 of counterfeits made and passed off most of it in New Jersey and the neighboring provinces.[30]

His fraud might well have passed undiscovered, had he not written in October, 1739, to his cousin, Robert Jenkins, a mariner then in London, to have him procure counterfeits of the twenty-shilling bill of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex and the fifteen-, twelve-, six- and three-shilling bills of New Jersey. The English printer, Abraham Ilive, employed for Jenkins for the nefarious business, secretly informed the authorities, who in turn had a warning sent to America. Jenkins was arrested when he arrived in New York in June, 1740, and an investigation was launched.[31]

On June 8 Robert Hunter Morris issued a warrant for the arrest of Long and for the search of his house and other suspected dwellings. Sheriff Samuel Harrison at the same time took Long into custody, but the prisoner was promptly released on bail of £500, with George Cozens and Andrew Long, yeomen, of Greenwich, as sureties for Peter Long's appearance at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Gloucester County.[32]

On July 21, 1740, Justice Clement Hall of Salem County, New Jersey, examined William Brick of Piles Grove, and on July 29 Justice David Davis took the deposition of Rachel Brick, presumably William's wife. The evidence of the Bricks was to the effect that when once Peter Long and William Pauling were discussing counterfeit money at the Bricks' house, Long took out

[29]*Ibid.*, Dec. 5, 1734.

[30]*New Jersey Archives*, 1st Ser., XV, 119-20, and *Pennsylvania Archives*, I, 587.

[31]For an account of the whole affair see Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania* (N.Y., 1955), pp. 42-51.

[32]New Jersey Supreme Court Records 20964.

his wallet and showed a false twelve-shilling New Jersey bill, pointing out the differences between it and a true one. Long further added that he believed he had passed some New Jersey counterfeits.[33] There are no records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at which Long was presumably tried, so his fate is not known.

A counterfeit New Jersey bill dated March 25, 1733, was passed in Burlington on August 3, 1740, by Jeremiah Brewer, yeoman of that town. At a session of the Supreme Court on November 4 his indictment was returned *ignoramus* by the grand jury,[34] probably because it could not be proved that he knew the bill to be false when he passed it.

In the neighboring province of Pennsylvania there is evidence of forging and altering of Jersey currency. In May, 1740, Jacob and Nathan Dawson were indicted at the Court of Quarter Session of Chester County for counterfeiting a New Jersey bill. When called, only Nathan appeared, pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the August sessions, when he was acquitted.[35] Also, about May or June, 1742, Jacob Ebberman, a butcher of Germantown, altered smaller Jersey bills to a higher denomination. He was arrested but, while being taken by Constable Christopher Ottinger of Springfield Precinct to the Philadelphia jail, he escaped. Ottinger offered a reward of ten pounds for recapture of the fugitive, who was described as a Palatine, "short of stature, with jet black hair, and a pale look, a very large mouth, and his teeth wide set in the fore part." When last seen Ebberman was wearing a linen jacket and trousers and a felt hat.[36]

In April, 1743, false New Jersey fifteen-shilling bills of the emission of 1733 appeared in circulation. They might be detected by the fact that on the false ones the name of a signer, Caleb Raper, was spelled "Reper"; also in the counterfeits, beneath the words EIGHTEEN GRAINS, the "M" of the word March stood a little to the right of the "N" in EIGHTEEN, while in the true bills the "M" was directly beneath the "N"

[33] *Pennsylvania Archives*, I, 621-22.
[34] New Jersey Supreme Court Records 20476.
[35] Quarter Sessions Docket, Chester County, 1733-1742, pp. 174, 178.
[36] *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 10, 1742.

in EIGHTEEN; in addition, the foliage in genuine bills was coarsely engraved but in counterfeits, especially in the ring or band in the coat of arms, the engraving was fine.[37]

Apparently in the summer of 1744 a gang set up a mint in a log house in a remote part of New Jersey and began to counterfeit New York five-shilling and forty-shilling bills of the emission of 1737, with plans, in case of success, to imitate the currency of several other provinces. About August 1, one of the band solicited the aid of Tom Bell for the signing of the bad money. Bell, who had attended Harvard College, was a notorious swindler but on this one occasion he turned informer. The man who had approached him was arrested and jailed on August 2 by the authorities in Philadelphia, who soon also took into custody five or six men and two women accomplices.[38]

Though the gang and its headquarters in Jersey were not more closely identified in the press of the day, it may safely be said that the spot was in Morris County and that the miscreants were those detected there by John Anderson, a justice of the peace of that county, who lived in Greenwich. In this year, and very likely at this time, Justice Anderson sent a constable, Thomas Dote, to the house of Edmund Robinson in search of John Bellamy, a person suspected of counterfeiting Spanish pistoles. It is not clear whether Bellamy was taken, but his pocketbook was found and in it, among other money, were four false pistoles, some eighty pounds in counterfeit Rhode Island bills and a bogus New York five-shilling bill.[39] Further, this Bellamy was a blacksmith of Greenwich, Connecticut, who had been arrested there on a charge of coining in 1735 and again in 1739, when he forfeited his bail and fled southward.[40]

On August 1, Justice Anderson applied to a fellow justice of the peace, Henry Stewart, also of Greenwich, to help him in apprehending Josiah Pricket, Jeremiah Wright, and Joseph Hield, all of that town. These three met at Pricket's house, where, it

[37]*Hoch-Deutsch Pensylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber* (Germantown), April 16, 1743.

[38]*American Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 2, 1744, and *Pennsylvania Gazette*, Aug. 9, 1744.

[39]See the examination of Stephen Barnes, "late of Morris County, New Jersey, blacksmith," taken before Chief Justice John Kinsey of Pennsylvania on October 7, 1747, a manuscript in the collection of the late Mr. J. N. Spiro of Maplewood, N.J.

[40]See Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania*, pp. 61-62.

was suspected, they counterfeited New York and New Jersey bills of credit, as well as gold and silver coin, together with a certain Lemuel Washbourn. Stewart, however, instead of being helpful, refused to assist Anderson and secretly warned the counterfeiters, who concealed themselves and their instruments.[41] For a time these criminals escaped punishment and in June, 1750, struck back at Anderson. At that time Henry Stewart and Josiah Pricket, in conjunction with William Henry and Joseph Warford, all of Greenwich, seem to have conspired to take away the good name of Justice Anderson and have him removed from the number of the justices of the peace. To this end, falsely claiming that they were acting on orders from Governor Jonathan Belcher, they applied to Jonathan Pettit, J.P., to examine certain persons who were evilly disposed toward Anderson, who, they charged, was giving judgment partially. The plot did not succeed, and the four men were charged, in 1751, with such a conspiracy. On September 20, however, the matter was dropped when the Crown decided to prosecute them no further.[42]

On the previous day, September 19, Henry Stewart was indicted for his conduct in tipping off the counterfeiters in 1744. John Anderson and Samuel Barnes, a confessed coiner now turned evidence for the King, testified against Stewart, whose presentment was returned *billa vera* by the grand jury.[43] In July of the previous year Pricket and Wright had been indicted and a true bill found against them.[44] In neither their cases nor that of Stewart is there any record preserved, so they probably were tried by special courts of oyer and terminer, whose minutes have not survived. It may be noted that witnesses against Pricket and Wright included one of their former associates, Lemuel Washbourn, as well as Samuel Grant, Jr., Walter Cahoun, Thomas Hutchinson, and James Hanna.

In November, 1744, some poor imitations of the New Jersey one-shilling bills were passed in Philadelphia. The paper was stiff and good but the sage leaf on the back was poorly executed and

[41] N.J. Supreme Court Records 21320.
[42] *Ibid.*, 20842.
[43] *Ibid.*, 21320.
[44] *Ibid.*, 21164.

there were many variations in the signing and printing. In the counterfeits the figures resembling fleurs-de-lys at the top and bottom of the bills stood far apart, while in the genuine they were close. Further, in the bad money the first "I" in SHILLING at the end of the bill was shorter than the last "I" in that word, while the second "L" in the same word was shorter than the first and the "G" was longer than the other capitals.[45]

The authors of this bogus currency apparently were not discovered. The following March, 1745, at a special court of oyer and terminer held in Morris County, two men were charged with counterfeiting. One of them, Caleb Osborn, was indicted for passing false money[46] but apparently was never convicted. He seems to have been a brawler and bad character, for in 1749 he was convicted of an assault on Nathaniel Wheeler and fined twenty shillings, which sum was reduced to five in consideration of the defendant's poor family. In July, 1750, Osborn, out on bail, made default when summoned in court, was arrested again, and in September withdrew his plea of not guilty to some charge, unspecified, and was fined twenty shillings. Then, in December, 1751, he was indicted for assault and battery and pleaded not guilty, only to withdraw his plea in March, 1752, when he was fined ten shillings.[47]

It is by no means impossible that the unspecified charge was the passing of counterfeit money for which he had previously been indicted. The triflng fine of twenty shillings would seem to rule this out, were it not for the fully documented case of James Tylee, who, at the May, 1745, term of the Supreme Court of New Jersey held in Burlington, was indicted for passing a false New Jersey bill. He pleaded not guilty but at the November term of the court retracted his plea, threw himself upon the mercy of the bench, and was merely fined forty shillings.[48]

The other suspected counterfeiter, Daniel Price, on March 26, 1745, was indicted for altering and passing, when so altered, a

[45]*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Nov. 15, 1744.

[46]Minutes of Oyer and Terminer, Morris County (MS. in county courthouse, Morristown), I, 218.

[47]*Ibid.*, pp. 250, 296, 328, 424, 430.

[48]Burlington Supreme Court Docket, 1742-1745 (MS.), III, 150, and Supreme Court Docket from Nov. 1745, to 1748, IV, Nov. term, 1745 (MS.).

three-pound New York bill. He was bound over to a court held in July but was apparently not prosecuted and in December was granted a licence to keep a public house and inn in Hanover.[49]

Very likely Price was merely the innocent passer of altered bills which were about. In May a parcel of New Jersey twelve-shilling counterfeits was found in Burlington. The money was altered by the insertion of the word *twelve* at the top and bottom of each note.[50]

Not long after this, a man named James Williamson was indicted in Philadelphia for passing a counterfeit bill, apparently a poorly-made twelve-shilling note of the emission of 1733. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory in Philadelphia and pay costs of prosecution.[51]

It is not unlikely that these twelve-shilling counterfeits were put out by or with the assistance of Henry Bosworth, an individual who may be termed a professional counterfeiter. He had played an active part in Rhode Island in 1741 in forming a gang which included Benjamin Force, Israel Phillips, Samuel Thompson, and Israel Arnold and in securing bad money. In March, 1742, a warrant was issued for his arrest.[52] He apparently fled to the Oblong in Dutchess County, New York, for in April, 1745, it was made known to the governments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York that Bosworth, John Scias of Durham, New Hampshire, and Joseph Boyce of Salem, Massachusetts, were the leaders of a clan of money-makers who had their headquarters in the Oblong and were passing off their false bills in great parcels for valuable effects.[53]

From the Oblong, Bosworth moved to New Jersey, where he counterfeited, it was alleged, both the paper bills and pieces-of-eight. It chanced that he was taken up in Bucks County, Penn-

[49]*Ibid.*, pp. 144, 152, 241.

[50]*Pennsylvania Journal, or Weekly Advertiser,* May 16, 1745.

[51]John Smith's Diary No. 2 (Ridgeway Library, Philadelphia); Minutes of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Appearance Docket (MS.), Sept. 1740-Sept. 1751, p. 93.

[52]Superior Court Files in Newport, March, 1742, especially the examination of Israel Phillips made at Newport on April 5, 1742 (MS.).

[53]*The Law Papers,* I (Connecticut Historical Society Collections, Vol. XI, 1907), 284-85, and New York Colonial Manuscripts, Vol. 74 (MS. in N.Y. State Library), p. 196.

sylvania, in September, 1746, on a charge of having passed a false twelve-shilling bill. The grand jury, however, returned his indictment *ignoramus*. In July of the next year he was again arrested in Pennsylvania and, when New Jersey learned of this, its authorities requested that he be extradited. Pennsylvania refused, for he was wanted for counterfeiting in Bucks County. He was duly indicted in September, 1747, and released on bail to appear at the December Sessions for trial. When he was called, however, he did not appear and his name disappears from the records.[54]

His presence and activity in New Jersey were a sign that professional counterfeiters from New England and elsewhere had moved into the province, which, doubtless through their malign influence, was to experience a vast wave of organized counterfeiting. This evildoing, brought to light in 1748, shocked the authorities by the great number of persons involved. Owing to the troubled times, it was some years before the network of criminals was smashed and some of the ringleaders brought to trial.

[54]Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania*, pp. 57-58.

OF BOOKS AND THINGS

In this department are combined short articles based on holdings of the Society's library, and listings of new publications about New Jersey. The contributors, Mr. Shelley and Miss Studley are, respectively, librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society and principal New Jersey librarian of the Newark Public Library.

FROM THE LIBRARY

FRED SHELLEY

An important document concerning the Library Company of Burlington recently came to notice in the Ely Autograph Collection. The date is not given, but it is clear that it was written before 1776. It was in that year that Samuel Smith, the historian, died, and William Franklin ceased to be governor. Investigation at the Society and by the Burlington County Historical Society reveals that the document has not appeared in print and is not known even to those familiar with the history of the Library Company. The document follows:

Whereas Public Libraries are Generally Promotive of Usefull knowledge, in Consideration whereof a few Years past a Library was instituted in the City of Burlingt:[n] by the Name of the Library Company of Burlington, which now Consists of near Two Thousand Volumes, but for want of a Suitable Room to Contain them, some have already suffered, and are Liable to greater Injuries if this Mischief is not Speedily Remedied, to the Discouragment of the Growth and Increase of the said Library—Therefore We the Subscribers in Order to Advance and Perpetuate the Benefits arising from so Good an Institution do freely Give the Sums Respectively Afixed to our Names hereunder Written to be disposed of in the Building of a Commodious House with Proper Shelves to Accomodate the said Library.

Sam[l] Allinson, a Lot of Ground in Pearle Street.—or £5
Jn[o] Lawrence a Lott of Ground in Broad Street or £5
Saml Smith 5.0.0
John Smith 5.0.0
Peter Worrall 5.0.0
James Verro 5.0.0
J Kinney £5
W[m] Franklin 5:0:0
John Neal (to be Paid in Work for an admiss:[n]) £5
Joseph Howlings D:[o] 5
Thomas Neal d:[o] 5

NEW JERSEY IN PRINT

MIRIAM V. STUDLEY

Occasionally there appear in the pages of historical magazines articles of such importance that they should be called to the attention of the readers of these PROCEEDINGS, although they are quite general in nature and not about New Jersey. Such an article is an essay on the importance of sectional history by L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, in *History News,* November 1956.

It is a temptation to quote widely from Mr. Mumford's article. His statements on the importance of personal papers of outstanding Americans and on the proper relationship of the Library of Congress and state and local repositories in the preservation and allocation of such papers are challenging. His outline of the task of educating the public to appreciate and cherish with discrimination the materials of local history is instructive to all of us.

Mr. Mumford's essay ends with a quotation from Marc Bloch that has a very close application here and now. "Behind the features of landscape, behind tools or machinery, behind what appear to be the most formalized written documents, and behind institutions, which seem almost entirely detached from their founders, there are men, and it is men that history seeks to grasp. Failing that, it will be at best but an exercise in erudition. The good historian is like the giant of the fairy tale. He knows that wherever he catches the scent of human flesh, there his quarry lies."

The New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Museum, the Newark Public Library, and Rutgers University united in October in the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of a great librarian, John Cotton Dana of Newark. Mr. Mumford was a speaker at the convocation in Mr. Dana's honor, and the celebration exhibited in many of its aspects the impact of the great leader upon his generation, and the destinies of his adopted city. Particularly note worthy was the address of Chief Justic Arthur T. Vanderbilt, combining in the happiest possible fashion the printed record of Mr. Dana's activities from his writings and the library scrapbooks with personal reminiscences of Mr. Dana by the Judge and others who knew him.

Judge Vanderbilt's talk printed on the editorial pages of the Newark *News,* adds to Mr. Mumford's essay in *History News* a valuable example of the unique contribution of local history to the national destiny. That lies in our opportunity to combine in fruitful ways the record of great men's lives in print and manuscript with the testimony of living persons who were influenced by them.

REVIEWS

Nassau Hall, 1756-1956. EDITED BY HENRY SAVAGE. (Princeton, 1956. vii+188 pages.)

It is a handsome old building, Nassau Hall, an architectural and his-

toric treasure in our state. New Jersey residents should remember that Nassau Hall is not alone the visible heart of a great university but was the seat of the first state legislaure, the scene of the inauguration of the first state governor, the site of a major Revolutionary battle, and for three months in 1783 the nation's capitol.

Appropriate ceremonies have marked the two-hundredth anniversary of the completion of the building, but a permanent reminder is this charming book, capably edited by the University archivist, Dr. Savage. The history of the building (and the President's house) is given in seven chapters with emphasis by six distinguished contributors on the original structure, its successive alterations and reconstructions, the continental artillery used in the Battle of Princeton, historic events, student life, and an early iconography. The illustrations and floor plans are excellent. The book is a worthy addition to the histories of the University.

Congressional Districting in New Jersey. By Ernest C. Reock, Jr., and Stanley H. Friedelbaum. (New Brunswick, 1956. vii+42 pages, with appendices.)

The uneven growth of population and the constant migration of many Americans today leads to widespread inequities in congressional representation throughout the country. At best the problem is difficult; at worst it results in misshapen, gerry-mandered districts created for the advantage of one or the other political party. The publication here noticed was prepared by the Bureau of Government Research at Rutgers at the request of the state to study the problem in New Jersey and to make recommendations looking to 1960, when in all likelihood another seat in Congress will be given to it. The authors trace the development of the districting process in the state from 1789 to 1931. (Congressional districts were not altered following the 1940 and 1950 censuses.) Three proposals with appropriate statistics and maps show means of adjusting present boundaries. Criteria in determing possible changes include compact geographical area, community of interest, and anticipation of population growth and shifts. The study is unbiased, non-partisan, and thought-provoking.

A Guide to Early American Homes: North. By Dorothy and Richard Pratt. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1956. vii+251 pages.)

The fine and typical old houses of New Jersey receive a very interesting treatment in the latest adventure of the Pratts. Some fifty structures are briefly described, many are illustrated, and directions for reaching them and hours and fees are provided. The selection includes most of the well-known houses of both North and South Jersey. If there be any who doubt the quality and variety of the architectural heritage of New Jersey, let them read pages 154 through 171 of this fine book.

The People of Hackettstown. By J. Harold Nunn. (Hackettstown: The Author, 1956. x+186 pages.)

Fortunate is Hackettstown, a Warren County community, whose J. Harold Nunn has just turned out another substantial book on the history of the town. In this volume the people are indeed in the foreground. There are dozens of sketches of prominent individuals and families; accounts of clubs, organizations, churches, and businesses; lists of events; membership rosters; and a host of pictures which complete this hefty, useful local history.

A Portrait of William Floyd, Long Islander. By William Q. Maxwell. (Setauket: Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, 1956. 43 pages.)

The connections between Long Island and New Jersey are well known to those who have traced the migration of families to our state. In the case of William Floyd, the Long Island, New York, signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose life and career are traced in Dr. Maxwell's scholarly booklet, there are few such direct relationships. We do have a wealth of detail about a little know Revolutionary figure. One of the letters in the Bamberger Autograph Collection of the New Jersey Historical Society was used in the preparation of the booklet.

BOOKS

Visitors to book and gift shops have rejoiced to discover that an illustrated engagement calendar of New Jersey scenes has recently been issued by a Boston publisher specializing in "colonial date books." Entitled *New Jersey Date Book: Picturesque and Historic New Jersey,* this attractive gift item contains a brief but well-written summary of New Jersey's part in the American Revolution and over forty photographs. The pictures combine well-know scenes with some charming little-known views such as that of the old milepost on the King's Highway. This date book retails at $1.25 a copy. For quantity purchases, apply to the publisher, Colonial Publishing Company, 4 Mt. Vernon Square, Boston, Mass.

Biographical Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1815-1954: Biographies, 1865-1954. By Orion C. Hopper. (Princeton, 1955. xlix+880 pp.) Lists of the faculty, trustees, etc., and short sketches of the alumni. For accounts of those who graduated before 1865, one is referred to the Seminary's previous biographical volume published in 1932.

Souvenir Book of the Slovak Catholic Sokol Golden Jubliee. By Joseph G. Prusa. (Passaic, N.J., 1955. 280 pp.) National gymnastic and athletic fraternity formed 1905 in Passaic, where its home office still is located. Illustrated accounts of Passaic and several of its industries; histories of the national organization and the individual Sokols

(some of them in New Jersey); biographies of Sokol leaders. Text partly in Slovak.

100 Churches at the Forks of the Delaware; a Directory Compiled by Ingersoll-Rand News. (Phillipsburg, N.J., 1955. 15 pages.) With pictures and short histories of the oldest.

PERIODICALS

The listing of dates and events is considered by many to be a barren sort of history. In local history, chronological tables often serve to relate local occasions to national development. Such is the use of a chronology presented in the November 1956 issue of *Public Health News,* which salutes the Eighty-fourth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in Atlantic City.

The first regular meeting of the American Public Health Association was held September 12, 1872, in Long Branch, N.J., and its constitution was adopted there. The three-page chronology, "Historical Incidents Affective Public Health in New Jersey," in *Public Health News,* November 1956, begins with the 1766 founding of the "Medical Society of New Jersey—believed to be the oldest medical society in the western hemisphere." Other New Jersey first's are: 1848, "first state to have birth and death records on file for entire state"; 1875, "New Jersey Health and Sanitary Association—oldest state organization of its kind"; 1880, New Jersey a part of "original death registration area established by the Bureau of the Census"; 1909, "first chlorination plant in a public water supply installed in New Jersey at Boonton plant of Jersey City water supply."

Libraries, both public and historical, are often asked for lists of New Jersey "firsts." The editor of this column will be grateful to any of our readers who will call to her attention other listings of New Jersey "firsts" to be noted for the files of the New Jersey Historical Society and of the Newark Public Library.

New Jersey History

"Boo-Hoo-Hoo," in *Pennsylvania Christmas Tree Growers' Association Bulletin* No. 52. Letter from D. C. McGalliard proves New Jersey pioneered in raising and marketing field-grown Christmas trees.

"The Burlington County Story." by Jack Mather, in *New Jersey Business,* November, 1956, pp. 14-15, 34-35.

"The Cape May Boats," by Robert C. Alexander, in *Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy,* June 1956, pp. 55-62. Includes list of vessels providing regular service to Cape May, 1816-56.

"The East & West Jersey Division Line," by D. Stanton Hammond, in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1957, pp. 1-4.

"'From the Windows of the Mail Coach,' A Scotsman looks at New York State in 1811," edited by David H. Wallace, in *New-York Historical Society Quarterly,* July

1956, pp. 264-96. Brief references to New Jersey.

"The Germans of Colonial New Jersey," Part 2, by Prof. Hubert G. Schmidt, in *New Jersey Genesis,* January 1957, pp. 5-6.

"Glimpses of Local History, No. 10: the Virginia Atkins Park," in *Relics,* September 1956, pp. 5-6. Continued.

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"Frank J. Valgenti, Jr., of Madison," by Joe Masick, in *New Jersey Outdoors,* June 1956, p. 11.

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"Inventor of the Stamp Pad," in *Relics,* October-November 1956, p. 3. Frank Otto Mittag.

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"Leader of New Jersey Business, Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., Treasurer, New Jersey Highway Authority," by Jack Lamping, in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1956, pp. 6, 14, 17, 20.

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"Who's Who in New Jersey: Bernard J. Berry, Mayor of Jersey City," in *New Jersey Municipalities,* November 1956, p. 4.

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Around the State

"Barnegat Bay Must Have an Adequate Inlet," by Thurlow C. Nelson, in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, pp. 10-11 *ff.*

"The Bi-State Lake, Greenwood Lake," in *New Jersey Outdoors,* October 1956, pp. 21, 22.

"Delaware and Raritan Canal (Lower Section), Somerset, Mercer, and Middlesex Counties," in *New Jersey Outdoors,* August 1956, pp. 17-18. Fishing survey; includes map.

"Island Beach," in *New Jersey Recreation Development,* October 1956, pp. 1, 8.

"More on the Pine Barrens," in *New Jersey Agriculture,* March-April 1956, pp. 7-8.

"New Jersey Has a Great Variety of Attractions for Her Citizens," in *New Jersey Autoist,* August 1956, pp. 8-9. Sightseeing along the Garden State Parkway.

"New Jersey Turnpike Renders Safety Service, Promotes Economy of State," by Paul L. Troast, in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1956, pp. 11-12, 25, 28. By the New Jersey Turnpike Authority chairman.

"Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds in New Jersey," by L. G. MacNamara, in *New Jersey Outdoors,* Nov. 1956, pp. 3-11.

"South Jersey's Largest Union Lake," in *New Jersey Outdoors,* September 1956, pp. 19-22. On Maurice River at Millville, Cumberland County.

"Warren County," in *New Jersey Recreation Development,* October 1956, p. 7.

Business and Industry

"Another Aviation First: the Port Authority—West 30th Street Heliport," in *Via Port of New York,* November 1956, p. 7.

"Architects' Rendering of the New Home of the Hospital Plan of New Jersey Now under Construction at Broad and Bridge Streets," in *Realtor,* July 1956, p. 3.

"Are Your Employees Uniform?" in *New Jersey Business,* August, 1956, pp. 18-21. About Brunswick Laundry.

"Benefits of New Jersey Turnpike," by Joseph Morecraft, Jr., in *New Jersey County Government,* July 1956, pp. 13, 30.

"Bridgeton, Grows Its Own—Existing Industry Prospers and Expands," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 24-25, 35.

"Bridging the Gap," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1956, p. 16-17. Delaware River Turnpike Bridge opens new frontiers for industry on Burlington County's river front.

"Burlington County," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1956, pp. 13-19. A seven-page study in growth.

"The Business of Farming," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, p. 12. First installment of a monthly column on agriculture in New Jersey.

"The Business of Farming," by William H. Martin, in *New Jersey Business,* September 1956, p. 44. Oyster Research Laboratory.

"Centers of Refinement," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, pp. 18-19. Oil refining.

"Changes in New Jersey," in *New Jersey Bell,* November 1956, pp. 8-10. McCully Chapter Pioneers hear Vice-President J. B. Rees describe company growth and decentralization moves of the past six years at annual reunion banquet in Atlantic City.

"DL & W—Erie Coordination," in *The Lackawanna,* November 1956, pp. 14-15.

"Economic Profiles: Burlington County," by Gladys W. Ellsworth, in *New Jersey County Government,* August 1956, p. 18.

"Economic Profiles: Morris County," by Gladys W. Ellsworth, in *New Jersey County Government,* September 1956, pp. 3, 15-16.

"The Factory Is a School . . . Federal Electric Corporation," in *New Jersey Business,* September 1956, pp. 28-29.

"Far Hills Inn: Where Business Meets to Eat," in *New Jersey Business,* June 1956. pp. 30-32.

"From Tanker . . . to Tank," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, p. 20. The distribution story.

"Hoboken-Port Authority Piers," in *Via Port of New York,* November 1956, pp. 2-6.

"Homasote—Top Name in Insulation," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* September 1956, pp. 4-5.

"Industrial Development: How They're Planting at the Grassroots Level," by Jack Mather, in *New Jersey Business,* July 1956, pp. 19, 39.

"Koppers at Kearny," in *The Lackawanna,* November 1956, pp. 10-13.

"KSM Products, Inc., Merchantville," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 16-17, 39. A small business goes by the book to attain stability and harmony. Personnel practices and employee reference manual described.

"Lackawanna, Erie and D&H Will Study Practicability of Merger," in *The Lackawanna,* October 1956, pp. 4-6. With map.

"Millville, the Happy Air of Growth," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 26-27.

"NCE and the Industrial Community," by William Hazell, Jr., October 1956, pp. 25-26.

"The New Jersey Industrial Directory," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, p. 22. Lots of hard work, pavement-pounding, and months of compilation went into this typical business reference work.

"New Jersey Research Laboratories," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, pp. 16-17. From test tubes, the products of future growth.

"New Jersey: a Top Oil Producer," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, pp. 14-15. Each day 408,000 barrels flow from its six huge refineries.

"New Skyline Emerging as Newark Rebuilds," in *Pru News,* November 23, 1956, p. 3. Prudential Insurance Company playing leading role in large-scale redevelopment.

"Newark Union Motor Truck Terminal," in *Realtor,* August 1956, pp. 3, 10.

"Oil in New Jersey," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, pp. 13-15. A progress report.

"Our Soil Is for Farming," by Belford Seabrook, in *New Jersey Business,* September 1956, pp. 22-23.

"Pipe Lines Are Lifelines," in *New Jersey Business,* October 1956, p. 21.

"A Study of Location Factors in Northern New Jersey Industry," by John I. Griffin, in *Review of New Jersey Business,* July 1956, pp. 9-10, 13.

"Taylor Provision Company Celebrates 100th Year," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* October 1956, pp. 4-5, 26-29. Makers of famous 'Taylor Pork Roll' one of Trenton's oldest firms; although founded in 1856, company traces beginnings here to before Revolutionary War.

"The Telephone in the Oranges," in *New Jersey Bell,* November, 1956, p. 6.

"They Build in Burlington County," in *New Jersey Business,* November 1956, p. 19.

"They Sewed up a Market: Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Bridgeton," in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 30-31.

"Trenton's Location, Accommodations, Historic Points Make It an Ideal Convention City," by Karl G. Hastedt, in *Trenton Magazine,* July 1956, pp. 4-5, 24-29.

"Twenty Questions, Specifically Aimed at Improving Your Score in Great Game of Public Relations," by Henry Hayes Stansbury, in *New Jersey Business,* August 1956, pp. 22, 35.

ANTIQUER'S ATTIC

MARGARET E. WHITE

THE BLACKSMITH'S MAGIC

Some of us can recall how as children we stood in the doorway of a blacksmith's shop to watch in fascination while a horse was shod. There was the glow of a red-hot fire and of sparks flying from an anvil, the smell of hot metal and of leather—in short, there was a sense of other-worldness to a young child's mind. There is magic wrought by a blacksmith, which few, if any, of us have opportunity to see, as he converts a bar of iron into an object of utility and beauty. Because the implements and utensils made by the old-time blacksmith were functional in character, we have regarded them as worthless and thrown them out, failing to appreciate the skill and niceties of craftsmanship that went into their making. It is in hopes of encouraging such appreciation that the Newark Museum is now holding an exhibition on the "Carpenter and Blacksmith in Early America."

From the time the first settlers arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, or Plymouth, Massachusetts, the blacksmith was an essential member of the community, without whose help little work could have been done in a pioneer settlement. It was he who made the blade of a felling axe used to clear ground when erecting a home, and who provided the heavier broad axe with which trees were trimmed for use as beams and rafters. There was also the drawknife, with blade of iron or steel, with which the beams were smoothed and their edges beveled, and the frow, an indispensable tool for riving house shingles, clapboards, and fence palings. Some of these old tools are no longer needed and are finding their way into museum collections to be regarded as curiosities.

In the development of early America the blacksmith worked closely with carpenter and shipwright, providing all the hardware needed. Lumber for building was plentiful in our wilderness but where did the iron come from? In the 1630's the Reverend Francis Higginson of Salem, Massachusetts, wrote back to England, "Before you come be careful to be strongly instructed what things are fittest to bring with you for your more comfortable passage at sea, as also for your husbandry occasions when you come to the land. For when you are once parted with England you shall meete neither markets nor fayres to buy what you want. Therefore be sure to furnish yourselves with things fitting to be had before you come: as all manner of carpenters tools, and a great deale of iron and steel to make nails, and locks for houses, and furniture for plows." The pastor also listed such

essentials as iron cooking pots, kettles, gridirons and skillets. Note that the smith was to bring with him on the voyage "a great deale of iron and steel." At first he was largely dependent on bar iron imported from Europe, that from Sweden or Spain being considered the best. By 1632 bog or pond ore, a soft iron ore found in marshes and river beds, had been located in New England. Ten years later the first successful ironworks in the Colonies was established at Saugus Center, Massachusetts. In 1648 Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay wrote of the Saugus works, "The furnace runs eight tons per week, and their bar iron is as good as Spanish."

A large proportion of rocks on the surface of the earth contain iron to some degree and are, therefore, potential iron ores. Such rock ore was commonly known as "iron stones." When either bog ore or "iron stones" was subjected to intense heat in a blast furnace, the iron melted and separated from other mineral matter. The early blast furnace was a crude affair requiring vast quantities of timber to maintain heat sufficient for smelting. During the process of smelting the partially melted ore formed into a stringy, spongy mass call a "bloom." This was broken into pieces small enough to handle, reheated to refine it, and then worked on an anvil under a hammer—in which case it was termed wrought iron—or else completely melted and poured into molds to form objects of cast iron. Until an iron mine was opened at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1732, this primitive method was a blacksmith's only means of obtaining the ore locally. It is interesting to note that iron ore of excellent quality was found along the shores of the Delaware and Trenton, New Jersey, became the center to which the ore was sent by wagon or boat for shipment to Philadelphia.

Iron was one of the earliest and most important of our American industries, which, during the latter part of the 18th century, reached its zenith in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The quantity of iron being shipped back from the Colonies by the mid-18th century was sufficient to alarm the British manufacturers who, of course, wished to hold the monopoly. They had reason to be aroused for it was this same iron industry that supplied our revolutionary armies and made our independence possible.

In making objects of wrought iron the anvil served as the blacksmith's workbench. In his shop was a forge or open hearth, and a large pair of bellows—usually operated by a helper—which supplied the stream of air needed to keep the fire hot. Until modern times, the size of a piece of iron to be forged was limited, not so much by its weight as by the amount of heat that the smith, who must work close by, could bear. A piece of metal had to glow red-white before the smith could manipulate it, for every article of wrought iron was shaped on the anvil and hammered out by hand

whether it was a nail or a weathervane for the barn.

Holding the piece of white-hot iron on the anvil with his tongs, the smith would turn it from side to side, his blows weaving and twisting as the iron gradually took shape under the hammer. All wrought iron is malleable, or capable of being easily bent, but before a piece assumed its final form the smith might need to reheat it several times in the forge. Many objects of wrought iron show surface irregularities caused by hammer blows.

As its name implies, cast iron was shaped in a mold of sand or wood and the maker of such pieces was known as a "moulder." Credit is given to Joseph Jenks of Lynn, Massachusetts, for making the first models and castings, in 1646, for the cast iron pots, skillets, and tools produced at the Saugus foundry. Because of its carbon content cast iron is brittle, easily broken, and when subjected to wear and exposure has a granular surface.

Whether he worked on an anvil or cast his metal in molds, the Colonial ironworker was indispensable to his community for it was to him that men turned whatever their needs might be. Among the blacksmith's tasks was the making of nails, hinges, latches and locks, bull rings, pitchforks and other farm implements, horse and ox shoes, or the runners for a sleigh. Sometimes the blacksmith even made sleighs and wagons. For the fireplace he turned out cranes, andirons, ash peels, a rotary broiler or a Dutch oven, pots and skillets, ladles and cake turners. In certain areas, such as Charleston, South Carolina, the blacksmith created beautiful and intricate designs for the railing of a balcony or stairway.

The blacksmith was versatile, creative, and ferquently showed great discrimination. It is quite fascinating to study the various designs he used in making so simple an item as an iron rest—no two are ever alike for each expresses the maker's whim of the moment. Or take the handles in a group of ladles, forks and spatulas, the heart-shaped motif punched in one declaring its Pennsylvania origin, while others show different methods of twisting the handle end to form a loop for suspension. There is an amazing variety of designs to be found in old hand-wrought latches and hinges: tulip and other flower forms, ball-and-spear, arrow head, swordfish, or the gracefully curved side hinges that derived from the English "cockshead." All these may be studied in the Newark Museum's current exhibition, together with objects in wood made by carpenter and cooper. One might think so utilitarian an article as a chopping knife offered little opportunity for variation, yet of the dozen examples studied no two showed the same form. One of these knives was made by Cyrus Hadden of Newark for his mother in 1837. Cyrus may have been a smith's apprentice at the time for he did the work, at the age of 17, in a blacksmith's shop on Springfield Avenue near Smith Street.

Part of the wrought iron in the Museum's Collection was assembled by Albert H. Sonn, the artist, who had a keen appreciation for the blacksmith's skill. To Mr. Sonn a hand-wrought piece was not just a useful object, but was in a unique sense an expression of the craftsman. For the smith hammer and anvil were but extensions of himself, they were his means of self expression and achievement, they filled his desire to please a friend or to do a more perfect job.

The present machine age has given us much to admire in the way of fine metalwork, but let us also respect the crude charm and beauty of form to be found in these hand-wrought objects of iron.

THE BLACKSMITH'S MAGIC. *Above:* A wrought-iron grille, from Charleston, or possibly Southwest; intended for lunette or window grill. *Below:* Types of hinges, Swiss and America, 17th-18th century. (Newark Museum photos.)

DIRECTOR'S DIARY

ROBERT M. LUNNY

CHRISTMAS was celebrated at the Society on December 15 with the last event of the past quarter. That afternoon a concert was given by the double quartet of the Westminster Choir College of Princeton in which the quality of the performance was in every way worthy of the famous institution represented by the artists. The program, sponsored by the Woman's Branch, included the first exhibition of a completely furnished doll's house, a replica of the Newark home of its lender; decorations for Christmas in the 1875 rooms; and a large snow-laden tree beside the doll's house in the Frelinghuysen Room. Refreshments were served in the South Gallery.

The musical program was in five groups: madrigals and Negro spirituals, folk songs of several countries, popular Christmas music and finally a group of carols. The young people composing the double quartet are the Misses Deborah Blodgett, Adrienne Davis, Anna-liese Kurz, Rosemary Russell and Messrs. Anthony Falatico, Tommy Herndon, Bill May, Donald Young, and Fred Elder, accompanist.

The doll's house was an attraction throughout the holiday season. A replica of the residence of the late Dr. Henry C. Barkhorn and his family at 45 Johnson Avenue, Newark, it is a loan of his daughter, Miss Janet Louise Barkhorn, for whom it was made as a Christmas present in 1924. Mrs. Henry Barkhorn, recently refurnished the house and added numerous pieces to make it a delight of grown-ups and children alike.

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees this season the trustees and their guests were addressed after luncheon by Miss Katherine Coffey, director of the Newark Museum. Miss Coffey's splendid talk was on the role of the museum in the community and was based on the thinking of John Cotton Dana, the one hundredth anniversary of those birth was celebrated in 1956. His philosophy of the museum was in large measure responsible for the vital part such institutions play in American cultural life.

A recent gift of distinction to the Society is the John Seller map of New Jersey, presented by Mr. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen through the Frelinghuysen Foundation. The map published in London in 1675, is one of the earliest separate maps of the area. It has been handsomely framed through the generosity of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey and is on exhibition on the main floor.

A new feature of the museum is

the Recent Acquisitions Exhibit in a case in the main floor crridor. This case will be used regularly to display appropriate recent gifts so that members and visitors may see how the museum collection is growing. The exhibitions will be changed occasionally as new objects are received.

The first group shown consists of a sterling silver creamer and covered sugar bowl made by E. Stebbins and Company in New York in about 1825, initialed "H. E. H." for Mrs Mathias Ogden Halsted of East Orange, the owner, given by her grandson, Mr. Ogden Halsted Bowers of East Orange. A curious but ingenious early pencil-sharpener of 1886 was presented by Mr. Clifford T. L. Cryer of Newark along with other items of late nineteenth-century office equipment. From Mrs. Fern Dill Runyon of Livingston came a set of surgical instruments, compactly fitted into a neat wooden case, which had belonged to her grandfather, Dr. Daniel M. Dill (1839-1911), the distinguished Newark physician. A pair of apothecary scales with its weights is a welcome gift of Miss Helen M. Sims of East Orange. A "cottage" fly trap of 1874 was presented by Miss Alice Holbrow of Livingston.

During the autumn an exhibition "Introducing Mahlon Dickerson" was shown in the Frelinghuysen Room. It included two portraits of the famous New Jerseyman, one with his friend Martin Van Buren; furniture, china, and silver from his estate "Ferromonte" as Succasunna; and numerous documents and letters, all from the Society collections. Included was his diary for the years when he served in Jackson's cabinet relating his eyewitness account of the attempted assassination of the President and the return to Dickerson when he was Secretary of the Navy, of the figurehead of the U.S.S. *Constitution*. It had been sawed off some months earlier when the ship was in the Charlestown Navy Yard.

To its collection of visual aids the Society had added a film strip on cooking and kitchen utensils of the eighteenth century. It is being used in conjunction with demonstrations to school and other youth groups of actual kitchen implements.

The Woman's Branch kindly purchased an interesting letter written by Joseph Bloomfield to Ebenezer Elmer dated December 28, 1800, and presented it to the Society.

The Frelinghuysen Foundation has generously provided for a library fellow for this season and the position was accepted by Mr. Hans Steinhart, a student in the Graduate School of Library Science at Rutgers, the State University. Mr. Steinhart begins his work in January and will continue it through May, 1957. With his assistance, necessary work in the library will continue at an accelerated rate.

A *Guide to the Manuscript Collection* of the Society has been completed by the librarian, Mr. Shelley, and has been handed to

the chairman of the Editorial Committee. Plans for publication are now under consideration.

The collection of books and its catalog of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, consisting of several hundred genealogical volumes, has been placed on the open shelves of the library for greater convenience. The Railroadians have presented to the Society a number of copies of the *Railway Age*. In the library during the holidays, a display of Christmas cards from 1880 to 1920 was set up as part of the season's decorations.

The director, the librarian, and the assistant to the director attended the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History at Old Sturbridge Village in October. The opening lecture was an illustrated lecture "Treasure Hunting in Americana" by Mr. Roland Wells Robbins, followed the next day by a panel discussion on "Financing the Historical Society" and after luncheon a talk by Mr. Don McNeil on "Help Wanted," a plea for trained personnel in American historical museums.

As this issue of the PROCEEDINGS goes to press, arrangements for three Saturday motion picture shows, "Classics of the Cinema," have just been completed for January. The first is "Excuse My Dust" with Wallace Reid and Theodore Roberts and Buster Keaton's "Balloonatics" of the 1920's. The second is "Ruggles of Red Gap" with Charles Laughton, Mary Boland, and Zasu Pitts of 1935, recently so enthusiastically received at the Museum of Modern Art. The last is "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," of the same year, with Gary Cooper.

OTHER NEW JERSEY NEWS

Three major objectives are of primary interest to the Somerset County Historical Society: increasing the number of eighteenth-century historic sites in the county, which are marked and maintained; laying out a network of trails connecting various historic spots and furnishing data on them; and promoting the preservation as a national shrine of Middlebrook Heights in the Watchung Mountains, where Washington's army encamped in 1777 and 1778-79. The historical feature writer for the *Plainfield Courier-News*, N. Blaine Lefler, spoke at the November meeting on the importance of sound historical teaching to arouse interest in young people in their own communities.

Mr. Loring McMillen, consultant of the Richmond Town Committee, spoke on the restoration of the Staten Island Village and showed illustrations of the work at the annual meeting of the Monmouth County Historical Association in November. The fall meeting of the Museums Council of New Jersey at the Paramus Historical and Preservation Society, Ridgewood, was

followed by a tour of the museum and a visit to the Paramus Reformed Church.

The Brick Academy, built in 1809 to house the school founded by the Rev. Robert Finley in 1797, was marked by a plaque dedicated by the Basking Ridge Historical Society on October 20. The brief ceremony, at which Mr. Arch W. Carswell, president of the Society, presided, included talks by the Rev. William H. Felmeth and Mayor Harold B. Thomson. At the following luncheon, attended by many who had gone to the public school in the old building, Dr. Hubert G. Schmidt spoke on the early economic history of the region.

"Living History" was the subject of the talk by Peretz W. Johnnes of the Museum of the City of New York at the December meeting of the Morris County Historical Society. The "Indian Spring" in Moorestown, site of the first settlement of the town, is being threatened by a proposed road, and efforts to save it are being made by the Burlington County Historical Society. Its museum in the James Fenimore Cooper House has been repainted and some of the exhibits have been rearranged.

The Adult School of Montclair, N. J., in the curriculum for its seventeenth year at the High School is offering a course in "Genealogical Sources and Proceedings" by Rosalie Fellows Bailey, F.A.S.G., on five Monday evenings 7:30-9 P.M., starting February 18, 1957. Miss Bailey is an experienced genealogist, author of several books, a number of articles, and eminently qualified to conduct the course.

Eleven - year - old Thomas N. Westervelt and seven young friends this past autumn opened the Farmers Museum at Everbreeze Farm in Bedminster, showing a collection of early farm implements and tools used in Somerset County. During the winter the Museum in a barn is open by appointment but in the spring will be open on a regular schedule. Thus far the modest admission fees have been donated to the Red Cross. A visit to Cooperstown, New York, was the inspiration for this youngest museum.

Members of the Nutley Historical Society in the fall visited the Museum Village at Smith's Clove, New York. At the Christmas party the handsome Memorial Porch of the Society, completed in the autumn, was dedicated. In October the Long Branch Historical Museum held a meeting in memory of President James Garfield at which its president, Mr. Edgar Dinkelspiel, spoke and a message was read from President Eisenhower.

The New Jersey State Museum is now showing until February 3 "New Jersey's Place in Cultural History" from 1600 B.C. to 1625 A.D., a splendid exhibit of world culture as compared with the culture of the Indians of this area in similar periods. Concurrently there was presented a collection of thirty Indian portarits by George Catlin, whose superb paintings and sketches are becoming increasingly better known and appreciated. They

were lent to the Museum at Trenton by the United States National Museum and were shown through January 27.

In November at a convocation the handsome Rutgers University Library was dedicated when Governor Robert B. Meyner and former Governor Alfred E. Driscoll spoke. The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Julian Parks Boyd, Thomas Herbert Johnson, Roger Henry McDonough and, as a complete surprise, Donald F. Cameron, librarian of the University. Also in November at Trenton the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson was celebrated with the dedication of a plaque, unveiled by Mrs. Wilson and two of the late President's great-grandchildren. Governor Meyner, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, and Mr. Jonathan Daniels spoke on aspects of Wilson's life and work.

The New Jersey Chapter of the Historical Society of Early American Decoration and the Esther Stevens Brazer Guild will present an exhibition of early American decoration at the Plainfield Public Library from February 17 to March 2, inclusive. Talks and demonstrations will feature this event of unusual interest.

In November the Lake Hopatcong Historical Society took a pilgrimage along the route of the Morris Canal west to Phillipsburg. The day trip was made by bus and private automobile. The quarterly meeting of the Warren County Historical Society at the Old Greenwich Presbyterian Church near Phillipsburg was held December 8 when the members were addressed by Mr. William Kennedy on "David Brainerd's Greenwich."

The Pascack Historical Society is continuing publication of *Relics,* a periodical devoted to local history, which has greatly increased interest and membership in the Society. Mr. William H. Wells of Bordentown spoke on "A Philosophy of History" before the Atlantic County Historical Society at the annual dinner at the Hotel Morton on December 10.

The Bergen County Historical Society is progressing with its plans for the Historical Center adjacent to the historic Von Steuben House. In November over eight hundred attended the annual Art Exhibit of the Bergen County Artist Guild. A collection of more than one hundred trophies won by the Kearny Volunteer Firemen is being exhibited currently in the Public Library by the Kearny Museum and Historical Association.

The Christmas party at the Paramus Historical and Preservation Society on December 27 featured an old Dutch Christmas scene and as contrast an old-fashioned American Yule-tide celebration. Paramus is planning an observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton next year. Two recent gifts to the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society are a collection of cameos and silver cup. The latter was a present to William Channing Richardson, the first child born in Vineland.

The most recent meeting of the Springfield Historical Society in October was addressed by Miss Alice Holland of the Elizabeth Public Library on "The History of Early American Music." The Cumberland County Historical Society has received a gift of furniture and manuscripts, the property of the Bacon family. The Bacon Room, a Costume Room, and a Gun Room have been installed in the Wood Mansion at Greenwich.

The New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at an evening meeting on October 19 presented to the Hon. Robert B. Meyner, governor of the State of New Jersey, the Gold Good Citizenship Medal, together with an appropriate citation. A large attendance crowded the Auditorium.

E. LILLIAN COONS

Members of the New Jersey Historical Society will learn with sorrow of the death of Miss E. Lillian Coons of Montclair on December 24, 1956. Since 1944 Miss Coons had been a member of the staff serving in the Society's library where her knowledge of the collections, her helpfulness, her cheerfulness, and her keen sense of humor made her a firm friend of visitors and her associates on the staff.

Annual Report for 1956

The one hundred eleventh annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held at the Society's building, 230 Broadway, Newark, New Jersey, at 12 noon on Wednesday, October 31, 1956. The president, Dr. Richard P. McCormick, presided, and the director, Mr. Robert M. Lunny, acting as secretary of the meeting, kept the minutes of the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Reynolds, a member of the Society, delivered the invocation.

The calling of the roll was waived, and the secretary reported that a quorum was present. The minutes of the 1955 annual meeting, which were published in the *Proceeding of the New Jersey Historical Society,* Volume LXXIV, Number 1, January 1956, were approved without being read.

The president stated that the first order of business was the election of trustees for a term of three years and appointed a nominating committee consisting of Mr. Henry W. Pilch, chairman, Mrs. Richard Hartshorne and Mr. Charles C. Gardner. Mr. Perry Shoemaker, a trustee of the class of 1956, declined reelection in a letter to the president. When the nominating committee retired, the secretary read the report of the Board of Trustees. The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mr. Frederick H. Groel, chairman; the report of the treasurer was read by the secretary of the meeting.

The chairman of the nominating committee then submitted a report, nominating Donald A. Sinclair, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn, Russell E. Watson, Lloyd M. Felmly, Frederick H. Groel, Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, Charles B. Bradley, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Donald B. Kipp and the Hon. James F. Murray, Jr., for election to the Board of Trustees as members of the class of 1959, to serve for a period of three years or until their successors shall be elected and qualified. There being no further nominations, upon motion duly made and unanimously adopted, the secretary cast a ballot and the foregoing were accordingly elected.

The report of the Library Committee was read by Mr. Richard V. Lindabury, chairman; the report of the House Committee was read by the secretary. Mr. Donald A. Sinclair, chairman, presented the report of the Editorial Committee; the secretary presented that of the Museum Committee. In the absence of Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, president of the Woman's Branch, Mrs. Richard Hartshorne read the report; Mrs. Joseph W. Greene read her report as the corresponding secretary.

Dr. McCormick remarked on the excellent work of the staff of the Society and appealed to the membership to invite those interested in New Jersey history to join. He called attention to the display of the map of New Jersey published in 1675 and the collection of Mahlon Dickerson

material in the Frelinghuysen Room. A recess was called at 1:05 P.M. for luncheon.

After the buffet luncheon, the meeting was reconvened at 2 P.M. when the chairman introduced Anthony De Miro of East Orange, a student at the Clifford J. Scott High School, the Boy Governor of the New Jersey Boys' State, who was sponsored by the Woman's Branch, and who spoke briefly on the value of the annual Boys' State program. The guest speaker, Dr. Henrietta M. Larson, editorial director of the Business History Foundation, addressed the meeting on the topic "On the Frontiers of Business: Some Aspects of the History of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)." The second volume of the history of that corporation, *The Resurgent Years,* was due for publication on November 14, 1956.

At the conclusion of the address, the meeting was adjourned.

Robert M. Lunny, *Director.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

One of the foremost events of the past year, presented by the Society in co-operation with Rutgers University, was the series of lectures on American houses, their decoration, and their preservation. On three successive Thursday afternoons in March, more than two hundred subscribers crowded the auditorium of the Society to hear six authorities speak on "The Tradition of the American Home."

Aspects of this general topic were treated in turn. At the first session, with Miss Barbara J. Snow, managing editor of the magazine *Antiques* as moderator, Mr. Loring McMillen, director of the Staten Island Historical Society, discussed their important work of restoration now under way. Mr. Joe K. Kindig III of York, Pennsylvania, and authority on antiques, spoke on the quality of and the taste expressed in our early furnishings. The following week, the director of the Scalamandre Museum of Textiles, Mr. John Kent Tilton, lectured on the early uses of textiles in the home. And on the same program, Mr. Frederick L. Rath, Jr., then director of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, talked on preserving our traditional domestic architecture. These two speakers were introduced by Mrs. Herman Place, a trustee of the National Trust.

At the final session, with the president of the Society as moderator, the topics were the romantic period of American architecture by Mr. Wayne Andrews, author on architectural history, and the real appearance of an eighteenth century parlor by Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little, consultant of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in Williamsburg.

The Woman's Branch of the Society, of which Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen is president, sponsored the lectures. The members, who worked so diligently to make the series a success, were most grateful for the wholehearted co-operation of Mr. Hamilton Stillwell, associate extension

specialist of the Rutgers University Extension Division in Newark. Interest in the talks was such that consideration was given immediately to a similar series in the spring of 1957.

Two months later the sixth annual New Jersey Historical Conference was held on May 19 at Bridgeton, with the Cumberland County Historical Society acting as host. No event in the calendar of the New Jersey Historical Society is doing more than the Historical Conference to focus general interest on historic localities throughout the state and to foster greater cohesion among its various history societies.

The morning, devoted to a general session held in the Central Methodist Church, was presided over by Dr. Richard P. McCormick, president of the Society. Three talks were given, one by Dr. David B. Tyler, visiting professor at the University of Delaware from Wagner College on the Delaware River as "The American Clyde." The chairman of the department of history of the same university, Dr. John A. Munroe, followed with a discussion of the unity of the valley of the Delaware. The need for the development of the "Oneness" of New Jersey was the subject of John T. Cunningham, of the *Newark Evening News*.

Following a luncheon at which the president of the Cumberland County Historical Society, Mrs. Howard B. Hancock, spoke briefly, three separate sessions were held simultaneously. At one, over which State Senator W. Howard Sharp presided, Mr. Arthur Pierce gave the story of the Wharton Tract and the Hon. Francis A. Stanger talked on the history of Cumberland County. Elsewhere Mrs. Martha Gandy Fales of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, after an introduction by Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, spoke on that great collection of American furniture and decorative arts, illustrated by colored slides. The third group, presided over by Mr. Newlin B. Watson, heard two talks on preserving and presenting history. Miss Hazel C. Clark of the Burlington Library spoke on the use of the tape recorder; Mr. Melvin Weig of the Morristown National Historical Park discussed audio-visual devices. A visit to the interesting old town of Greenwich and a tea in the headquarters of the Cumberland County group completed the program. It was a pleasure to welcome several guest speakers from Delaware, an area which shared so many experiences with our own in its early history.

This year's program once again proved the continuing and increasing worth of the conferences. Those who have attended them agree as to their value in promoting an ever greater interest in the history of New Jersey.

During the year, four lectures were presented in the auditorium of the Society. The first was at the last annual meeting on October 26 when the New Jersey historian, Mr. John T. Cunningham, delivered an address entitled "New Jersey—the State without an Ego." Later, at the Christmas party Mr. W. Stephen Thomas, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, spoke on hospitality among the American pioneers. Just

before St. Valentine's Day a talk on the history of the valentine was given by Mr. Van Dyk MacBride, illustrated by an exhibition of one hundred postally used valentines from his own extensive collection. Following the annual meeting of the Woman's Branch on April 11, the members heard Dr. Henry Savage, archivist of Princeton University, speak on the history of Nassau Hall, the two-hundredth anniversary of which is being celebrated currently.

As in previous years the Society showed a series of four Saturday-morning motion picture programs in November. The topic this year was "Exploring America." Three short films were presented weekly, ranging widely in subject from the Wilderness Road to the Antarctic, from Christopher Columbus to fur-trapping. The lectures and the motion pictures will be continued in the next season.

Members of the Society and the general public found several special museum exhibitions of particular interest. From the Society collection a number of the inventive drawings of Robert Fulton were shown for the first time. The opening of the exhibition in the Frelinghuysen Room was set for October 26, the date of the last annual meeting. The valentines mentioned previously were on display for three weeks from February 11. An exhibition opened last June and still shown is "Pastimes of the Past." Located in the north alcove on the second floor, it includes many of the parlor games and amusements enjoyed in American homes from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. There are samplers and paper dolls, a stereopticon, and a music box, 1903 Edison phonograph and a 1923 Radiola complete with earphones, all reminders of pleasant idle hours of former times.

The Society has been fortunate in the quality of the museum acquisitions received during the year through the generosity of members and friends. Among these are a pulley and lengths of track and cable from the Morris Canal donated by Mr. Richard W. Booth; a spirited water color of Molly Pitcher given by Mrs. Joseph P. Koles; and 1830 piano from the estate of Dr. William R. Ward, late president of the Society; a complete wool wheel donated by Mrs. Edward Knox Cary; and an 1883 bathing suit from the estate of Sarah Atkinson. The Woman's Branch donated a fine slide projector for use in the auditorium in connection with lectures and demonstrations. Many other gifts filled gaps in the museum collections. It is regretted that all of them cannot be listed in this report.

The general reorganization of the Library, so much of which has been completed, is continuing. Most of the physical rearrangement was finished and satisfactory progress was achieved in the preparation of a guide to the collection of manuscripts.

The enormous accumulation of newspaper clippings of the past fifty years was in immediate danger of disintegration. Through the generous volunteer activity of Miss Helen M. Sims, a member of the Society, nearly

half of the clippings have been mounted and labeled for permanent preservation. The processing of the Joseph P. Bradley Papers, the principal task of our library fellow, Mr. Orest J. Dutka, was completed last spring. A lengthy report is available as is a set of index cards for the correspondence. It is especially gratifying to record this fact since the Bradley Papers are an important source of national and state history in the nineteenth century. The Frelinghuysen Foundation generously provided funds for the employment of another library fellow for the coming year which will permit completion of the special projects.

Numerous gifts have been made to the library collections and facilities, of which several should be mentioned. Just at the end of the year the Frelinghuysen Foundation graciously presented to the Society the John Seller map of New Jersey printed in London in 1675. The map is the first to use the name New Jersey—spelled "New Jarsey"—and contains an inset showing the New York skyline. It is currently exhibited in the main floor hall.

From the publisher of the *Elizabeth Daily Journal,* Mr. Robert C. Crane, a further gift of microfilms of the files of the paper, a reader, and filing cases were received. A microfilm copy of the 1830 New Jersey census from the Huguenot Society of New Jersey and one of the 1840 census from the New Jersey State Chapter, National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, complete our run through 1870. A large number of microfilm copies of the papers of William Paterson were given by Mr. Whitney McDermut. Miss Miriam V. Studley donated a fine autographed letter signed by Josiah Hornblower to Governor Livingston dated January 16, 1782, which was printed in the July PROCEEDINGS. The Library acquired one of three extant copies of Isaac Watts' *Psalms of David,* a New Jersey imprint from Chatham in 1783. Mrs. Frederick A. Wiseman and her son, Howard W. Wiseman, presented a complete set of binding equipment with which the Society in due time can do its own binding.

A large binding program was successfully completed this year. All of the early files of the *New Jersey Journal* were rebound after microfilming. Over two hundred volumes in the general book collections were bound or rebound, thanks to a gift from the Frelinghuysen Foundation, four hundred dollars of which supplemented the normal binding budget. The remaining one hundred dollars was used to build special wooden racks for storing large framed pictures.

The Society is grateful to Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, librarian emeritus, who cataloged most of the currently acquired books in the library. She also checked exhaustively the Society's collection of imprints and cataloged the valuable collection of Frank Forester (Henry William Herbert) books and pamphlets.

Any account of the activities of the Society cannot fully describe the services it renders to the general public, historical societies, historians,

genealogists, and school groups. The building continued to be available to certain types of groups for periodic meetings. Countless inquiries on innumerable subjects were answered, loans of museum materials for display were made to business firms and other responsible organizations, research assistance was given and children in school groups were given conducted tours.

Schools from nearby areas sent classes numbering approximately one thousand pupils to the Society to be shown through the museum and to see demonstrations of implements and utensils in the New Jersey Home Life and Industry Gallery. Interest of the children was greatest in the demonstrations, the New Jersey History Gallery, and the question-and-answer period which ends such tours. Plans are under way for expanding this service in the current year. School authorities will be consulted to bring the program into closer alignment to the history courses. Visual aids will also be included. The assistant to the director, Mr. Howard W. Wiseman, conducts these tours most ably.

The building of the Society is essentially sound. No major repairs are required. In the summer, the roof and the rain gutters at the front were waterproofed, which has apparently corrected the leaks into the third floor. The hallways of the main floor were repainted Palace Guardroom Green with white trim, improving their appearance greatly.

The resignation of Alexander J. Wall, Jr., as director was regretfully accepted as of July 15. Mr. Wall had served the Society for more than five years in a period when its activities were greatly increased. Under his direction, the policy of expanding the usefulness of the Society was carried on most ably. The present museum especially is a tribute to his interest and efforts in behalf of the history of New Jersey. In his new position as curator of Old Sturbridge Village, we wish him greatest success.

A special committee recommended to the Executive Committee the appointment of Robert M. Lunny who accepted the position of director as of October 1.

During the year, continued efforts were made by the Board of Trustees to increase the operating income of the Society. It is encouraging to be able to report that as the result of increasing the dues of members, adding to the number of institutional members, and securing special gifts from generous donors, the Society's income during the past year was increased approximately $2,900. We intend to continue these efforts, for we still lack the operating income we must have to bring our budget into satisfactory balance. We urge the continued co-operation of the Society's membership in these endeavors.

REPORT OF TREASURER

I SUBMIT herewith the Society's balance sheet as of the end of, and operating statement for, the fiscal year ended September 30, 1956, with comparative figures for the preceding fiscal year, from which I summarize in round figures.

Balance Sheet

The Unrestricted Fund has a net worth of $491,700—a decrease from last year of $6,900, which represents an operating loss of $7,300, offset in part by $400 of profits realized on investments. The balance of the operating loss was met out of the proceeds of unrestricted investments.

The Endowment Fund has a net worth of $61,100, approximately the same as last year.

The Library and Museum Fund has a net worth of $2,500, as compared with $2,000 last year. The increase was due to donations and the proceeds of sales of books and archives having exceeded the cost of acquisitions.

The Woman's Branch Fund has a net worth of $2,900, the same as last year.

Operating Statement

During the year, our income was $28,700 and our expenses were $36,000, resulting in an operating loss of $7,300, as compared with $9,300 last year.

The improvement of $2,000 is due to an increase of $4,600 in dues and $700 in investment income, offset by reductions in donations and PROCEEDINGS income of $1,700 and $500, respectively.

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, *Treasurer.*

BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 1956 and 1955

UNRESTRICTED FUND

Assets

	1956	1955
Cash in Banks	$ 9,228	$ 4,714
Investments	72,194	83,614
Library and museum		
Land and building	358,039	358,039
Equipment	52,293	52,293
Contents	1	1
Totals	$491,755	$498,661

Liabilities and Net Worth

	1956	1955
Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1955 & 1954	498,661	501,833
Add:		
Gain on sale of investments	378	6,136
Miscellaneous	—0—	1
	499,039	507,970
Deduct:		
Operating loss	7,284	9,309
Balance Sept. 30, 1956	$491,755	$498,661

ENDOWMENT FUND

Assets

Cash in banks	2,490	8,243
Investments	58,675	52,793
Totals	$ 61,165	$ 61,036

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net Worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1955 & 1954	61,036	60,788
Add:		
Gain on sale of investments	129	248
Balance Sept. 30, 1956	$ 61,165	$ 61,036

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FUND

Assets

Cash in bank	2,498	1,984

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net worth:		
Balance Oct. 1, 1955 and 1954	1,984	1,969
Add:		
Interest	68	49
Sale of books and *Archives*	800	269
Donations	1,251	—0—
	$ 4,103	$ 2,287
Deduct:		
Cost of acquisitions	1,605	303
Totals	$ 2,498	$ 1,984

Woman's Branch Fund

Assets

	1956	1955
Cash in bank	30	30
Investments	2,830	2,830
	$ 2,860	$ 2,860

Liabilities and Net Worth

Liabilities	—0—	—0—
Net worth	2,860	2,860
Totals	$ 2,860	$ 2,860

Operating Statements for the Years Ended September 30, 1956 and 1955

INCOME	1956	1955
Investments	$ 9,932	$ 9,200
Dues	9,851	5,267
Donations	4,746	6,440
Proceedings	3,942	4,420
Miscellaneous	286	2
Total Receipts	$ 28,757	$ 25,329
EXPENSES		
Payroll, Pension and Payroll Taxes	$ 23,334	$ 20,621
Insurance	800	338
Administrative	1,903	2,798
Library and Museum	688	424
Exhibits and Education	128	198
Building Operations	4,055	3,906
Building Repairs	246	927
Proceedings	4,440	4,962
Audit and Investment	447	464
Total Expenses	$ 36,041	$ 34,638
Operating Deficit	$ 7,284	$ 9,309

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Book Values as of September 30, 1956

Unrestricted Fund

Shares	*Stocks*	
2,766 (C/D)	Alliance Investment Co. (in dissolution)	$ 1
500	American Insurance Co., common	9,875
50	American Telephone & Telegraph, capital	8,938
250	Continental Oil Co., common	3,860
100	Dayton Power & Light Co., common	3,339
400	Fireman's Insurance Co., common	7,100
200	Phillips Petroleum Co., common	7,405
300	The Southern Company, common	6,188
600	Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, common	6,870
800	Texas Corporation, common	10,508
200	Union Carbide and Carbon Co., common	8,110
	Total Investments	$72,194

Endowment Fund

	Bonds	
$3,000	Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe 4's, '95	$ 2,744
5,000	Morris and Essex R.R. Co. 3½'s 2,000	2,062
100	United States Defense Bond, Series F	75
Shares	*Stocks*	
75	Allied Stores, 4% cumulative preferred	$ 7,500
50	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% preferred	7,292
25	Burlington Industries, 4% preferred	2,521
100	Deere & Co., $1.40 preferred	3,747
100	Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., 4¾% preferred	5,400
200	Southern California Edison Co., original 5% cumulative participating preferred	9,200
100	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., $5.10 preferred	10,286
400	Beneficial Finance Corp., common	7,848
	Total Investments	$58,675

Woman's Branch Fund

20	Bethlehem Steel Corp. 7% preferred	$ 2,830
	Total Investments	$ 2,830

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees submits the following report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1956.

Unrestricted fund. The Society sold 40 shares Middlesex Water Company and received as a final liquidating distribution $5,860 from Prospect Heights Improvement Co.

Endowment fund. The Society purchased 400 shares Beneficial Finance Corp. and two Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company "B" 5's '75 bonds were redeemed.

Donations to the Unrestricted Fund during the year totaled $4,746; to the Library and Museum Fund $1,251.

A schedule of investments in the Unrestricted, Endowment, and Woman's Branch is attached to the report of the Treasurer.

Frederick H. Groel, *Chairman.*

Contributors of the Year Ended September 30, 1956

Mrs. Horatio Adams
Charles B. Bradley
Miss Marianna B. Conklin
Horace K. Corbin
Mrs. Willard W. Cutler
Hon. Walter E. Edge
Wilson C. Ely
P. S. Foster
The Frelinghuysen Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen
Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Sr.
Edward J. Grassmann
Frederick H. Groel
Archibald A. Gulick
Miss Louise Hartshorne
Mrs. Garret A. Hobart
The Huguenot Society of New Jersey
Donald L. Kemmerer
Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury
Miss Dorothy H. McGee
Mrs. Paul Moore
Mrs. Charles Nobs, Jr.
National Newark & Essex Banking Co.
Frank O'Brien
Ronald Ricker
Mrs. Jacob Rue, Sr.
Reeve Schley
Dr. Anna Schults
Mr. Fred Shelley
Miss Alice W. Smith
Frederick W. Smith
Hon. H. Alexander Smith
Mrs. Charles Stopper
Miss Miriam V. Studley
Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark Symington
Mrs. Neil Van Ness
Dr. Mary L. Walls
Rt. Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn
Russell E. Watson
John B. Young

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

A comparison of the membership statistics for the years ending September 30, 1955, and September 30, 1956, shows a decline of eighteen in the complete membership. The comparative figures follow:

	1955	1956
Associate	27	274
Contributing	984	691
Sustaining	48	51
Life	115	115
Institutional	19	43
Corresponding	4	5
Patrons	11	11
	1,208	1,190

A total of one hundred eleven new members were elected during the year: fifty-five Associate, twenty-three Contributing, four Sustaining, two Life, twenty-five Institutional, one Corresponding, and one Patron. Two members were dropped for non-payment of dues for two years, thirty-seven resigned, and twenty-one died. A special effort was made to increase the Institutional membership.

The Society always welcomes new members and all are urged to propose names of those who wish to join or whom we should invite to join.

The committee is indebted to Mrs. Jasper S. Allard, Jr., of the staff of the Society for handling most efficiently the detailed work involved in membership.

JOHN O. BIGELOW, *Chairman.*

NEW MEMBERS OF 1956

Corresponding

Alexander J. Wall, Jr., Sturbridge, Massachusetts

Institutional

P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark
Becton-Dickinson and Company, Rutherford
Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City
County Bank and Trust Company, Paterson
Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Wood-Ridge
Driver-Harris Company, Harrison
E. I. DuPont de Nemours, Newark
Fidelity Union Trust Company, Newark
Federal Trust Company, Newark
First National Bank & Trust Company, Paterson
Franklin Washington Trust Company, Newark
General Drafting Company, Convent Station
Radio Corporation of America, Camden
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic
Suburban Propane Gas Corporation, Whippany

Life

Vincent Fiordalisi, Westfield
Miss Ella C. Northup, Bloomfield

Sustaining

Hon. John O. Bigelow

Contributing

John Robert Anderson, Highland Park
Miss Margaret T. Brand, East Orange
Commdr. Albert N. Connett, Smithtown, New York
Percy C. Davenport, Bloomfield
Charles F. Heard, Springfield
Daniel Jacobson, Hillside
Robert M. Lunny, Far Hills
Mrs. Robert M. Lunny, Far Hills
Earl Schenck Miers, Edison
Mrs. Carl L. Minier, West Orange
R. Alexander Montgomery, Villa Nova, Pennsylvania
Hon. James F. Murray, Jr., Jersey City
New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Newark
Mrs. W. J. Noonan, Locust
Raymond T. Parrot, Summit
Mrs. Erwin Reissman, Newark
Mrs. M. B. Rowan, Ridgewood
Carl B. Scherzer, Morristown
Mrs. Robert Shoemaker, Anderson, Indiana
Sister Margaret Rose, South Orange
Mrs. Walter E. Smith, Summit
Dr. George C. Staehle, Short Hills
Colonel J. H. Van Horn, Bound Brook
E. R. Van Liew, New York City
Elmer G. Van Name, Haddonfield

Associate

Mrs. Jasper S. Allard, Jr., Orange
Ethan D. Alyea, Montclair
Thomas Amelia, Philadelphia
Donald C. Anthony (Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation) Wilmington, Delaware
Louis Blauvelt, East Orange
Miss Jessie Boutillier, Orange
Miss Phoebe Briggs, Springfield
Mrs. Merrit L. Budd, Chatham
Mrs. William C. Cahill, Utica, New York
Jens C. Christiansen, Poughkeepsie, New York
John A. Coleman, Chatham
Mrs. Mary M. Cross, East Orange
Ralph J. Dames, Arlington
Richard Bowne Durand, Rahway
Orest J. Dutka, Garden City, Long Island
Mrs. Robert C. Ellis, Iselin
Harry C. Ellison, Elizabeth
Miss Ruth C. Elsmore, South Orange
Miss Wyn Esselborn, Newark
Mrs. Louis H. Goettelmann, Haddonfield
Hartley C. Gove, Vineland
Harry Peale Haldt, Boonton
D. J. Henderson, Newark
Mrs. D. J. Henderson, Newark
History Club of Vernon L. Davey High School, East Orange
Mrs. Verna A. Jacob, Westfield
Lake Hopatcong Historical Society, Lake Hopatcong

Miss Grace F. Lawrence, Linden
Miss Frances Lord, North Plainfield
Mrs. Wright MacMillan, Upper Montclair
Carl Mier, Jr., Lincoln Park
Charles F. Montgomery, Wilmington, Delaware
Mrs. John Papp, Jr., Perth Amboy
Arthur D. Pierce, Medford Lakes
Ernest A. Pullen, Burlington
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Miss Rose S. Rock, South Orange
Miss Katherine Russell, Montclair
Mrs. E. P. Stallman, Millington
Mrs. Isaac D. Shank, Upper Montclair
Hamilton Stillwell, Newark
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Mrs. H. D. Tompkins, Summit
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Miss Mildred Wagner, Newark
William H. Warner, Asbury Park
John K. Watson, South Orange
Mrs. Richard Whitehead, Trenton
Chaplain Leroy Wright, East Orange
Mrs. Robert P. Wright, Princeton

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

The House Committee reports the building of the Society in essentially good condition. This past summer, parts of the roof and the rain gutters were weatherproofed to correct leaks into the third floor. Deteriorating ironwork on the rear of the building was repaired and painted and this work is continuing. The main hall and the Frelinghuysen Room in part were painted, the paint having been purchased through the generosity and interest of the Woman's Branch. The telephone service was improved by adding a second line.

The committee is fortunate in the custodian, Mr. Addison Dennis, who has continued so industriously to keep this large building so spotless.

Dominic A. Cavicchia, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Twelve months ago the library was faced with a fairly grim set of circumstances. That we had possessions of great value was known. But the arrangement of those possessions was illogical and inconvenient. The identity of what we had was, for lack of cataloging, uncertain. New book bindings and better folders for manuscripts were sorely needed. We had a surplus of unwanted materials but no adequate funds to acquire what we did want. We were too short-handed to make proper disposition of our accumulated historical clippings, let alone keep up with current ones. We had been too short-handed, indeed, for some time, to undertake a thorough job of reorganization.

To these problems our newly appointed librarian, Mr. Fred Shelley, addressed himself; and to his energy and resourcefulness must be credited a large share of what has been accomplished in the short space of a year. The rearrangement of the library collections—which meant moving prac-

tically all the cataloged books and manuscripts—is now virtually complete. Some 420 titles of books, pamphlets and magazines have been cataloged, more than 270 of them by Mr. Joseph W. Greene, who has contributed her invaluable services on a volunteer basis. More than 900 broadside cards and 350 shelf-list cards have been made and filed, more than 300 broadsides have been indexed, more than 4,270 manuscript cards have been made and filed. This victory for order and method has been won by a staff consisting of Mr. Shelley, Mr. Orest Dutka, and Miss Lillian Coons, with the occasional assistance of Mrs. Greene and the secretary to the director.

In the matter of preservation, the Society's manuscripts are now virtually all safely stored in good-quality acid-free folders. We have had 227 volumes bound or rebound. Thirty volumes of the *Elizabeth Journal* have been rebound, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Robert C. Crane, and the rebinding of other newspaper files is contemplated.

Funds for the library have come from such varied sources as an auction of duplicate and discarded books (which netted $300), separate sales ($83), a special budget of $400 for binding and an Executive Committee authorization of $500 (we spent $591.70). Of unwanted materials we sold some and exchanged others, notably with Rutgers University and the New-York Historical Society.

As to the Herculean job of bringing order to the backlog of clippings, Miss Helen M. Sims has volunterred her services to the Society and deserves heartiest thanks for the splendid work she has done.

For the future, the library still has a host of needs. They grow, of course, along with attendance, which climbed this year to 1239 from the previous year's 1090. We should like more such magnificent gifts as the New Jersey map, more letters like Josiah Hornblower's (1746), more diaries like Mahlon Dickerson's, more books like *The Travels of Fancy* —all recently acquired. We should like to interest more people in bequeathing their papers of historical value to the Society. And we look forward, a little wistfully, to a future in which an army of friends stands ready to step forward, cheque in hand, whenever we have an opportunity to acquire valuable material bearing on the history of our beloved state.

Richard V. Lindabury, *Chairman.*

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Huguenot Society of New Jersey
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Mrs. Hugh Pugh
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Sister M. Regina, O.P.
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Rev. Harold Conant Whitmarsh
George W. Winans
Woman's Branch, New Jersey Historical Society
Miss Helen M. Wright

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE

The Museum Committee is pleased to report the following exhibitions of the year 1955-56: a set of drawings by Robert Fulton, the inventor, from the Society's collection, a collection of valentines generously lent by Mr. Van Dyk MacBride and "Pastimes of the Past" which is on exhibition on the second floor in the north alcove.

Among the 189 gifts of museum material presented during the year, several are particularly noteworthy: a complete wool wheel, a lady's bathing suit of 1883, a fine piano of 1830, a realistic water color of Molly Pitcher now hanging in the New Jersey History Gallery, and several pieces of equipment from the Morris Canal. The number of gifts declined sharply from the 332 received in 1954-55. This is accounted for by the search that year for objects to be displayed in the "American Family Life —1875" exhibition, to which members responded so generously.

One particularly important community service rendered by the Society is the lending of museum objects to organizations or business establishments to display in connection with anniversaries, other historic occasions

or in conjunction with their business. The borrowers were fourteen in number:

The Newark Museum
The New Jersey State Museum
Summit Public Library
Washington School, Kearny
Lincoln School, Summit
Heywood Avenue School, Orange
First Presbyterian Church, Newark
The Borough of Glen Ridge
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill
Kresge, Newark
Central Railroad of New Jersey
Prudential Insurance Company of America
Lewis Studios
Walter T. Cocker

The Museum Committee is glad to cooperate with responsible organizations in this matter, with the approval of the Executive Committee in specific instances, and hopes to increase this service.

A complet list of donors to the Museum follows.

Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, *Chairman.*

DONORS TO THE MUSEUM

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William R. Ward, Jr.
Mrs. Otto W. Will
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Mrs. Frederick A. Wiseman
Howard W. Wiseman
Miss Anna May Wolcott
Reynier J. Wortendyke
Wilbur E. Wyckoff

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The editorial report will be remembered, from year to year, as one of the more monotonous ones. During the past year, as usual, four issues of the Proceedings have been prepared and published, containing twelve articles of varying length. There have been two changes of importance. The department, "New Jersey in Print," has been expanded under a new title, to include notes from the Society's library, the latter contributed by Mr. Shelley. For reasons of economy, the annual reports were again printed in the Proceedings, after several years of publication in separate form.

Once again we must acknowledge our indebtedness to the director, librarian, and other members of the Society's staff, for their co-operation at all times; also to those who have conducted the Proceedings departments at great cost in time and labor.

Donald A. Sinclair, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Your secretary must report, with some regret, a diminishing of the number of letters received, and of the number of replies sent. This is due no doubt to the fact that the staff of our Society has been enlarged and consequently is better able to take care of the correspondence. In fact, most letters are now addressed to the director and the librarian and are taken care of by them and by our assistant director. However, those your secretary has received have been of an interesting nature and have involved some careful research.

Two or three of these concerned the earliest assembles or legislatures held in New Jersey. One writer having a reference to an assembly in 1667 could find nothing in the histories confirming that date. Research disclosed the fact that there was very little written about this Assembly. A search led back to Monmouth County and to the Monmouth Patent

granted by Governor Nichols in 1665 to twelve patentees from Rhode Island and Long Island, by which he conveyed a large tract of land near Sandy Point, including Middletown, Shrewsbury, and the Highlands. There were three important provisions in this Patent, one of which states that the settlers, when they felt the need of such action, should "elect by the votes of the major part of the inhabitants five or seven other persons of the ablest and discretest of the said inhabitants . . . to join with the Patentees and they together shall have full power and authority to make . . . prudential laws and constitutions amongst the inhabitants," etc.

The patentees and their associates soon settled in the Monmouth tract, principally at Middletown, Shrewsbury, and Portland Point, now called the Highlands of Navesink. These settlements grew, and by 1667 many dwellings had been erected and much land surveyed, with the result that the need of a local government became apparent. The settlers, acting under the authority of the patent, elected deputies to represent them and meet with the patentees in an assembly or legislature. The first meeting of this assembly was held at Portland Point in June, 1667, and the second one in December of the same year. It continued to meet there for many years. It appears to have been a law-making body, a court and a board of land proprietors combined. It was known as the "General Assembly of the Patentees and Deputies" and put into operation the first local government in the state of New Jersey of which we have any record. The records of these meetings are still in existence and are in the courthouse at Freehold.

Thus this assembly of 1667 is definitely the first one to meet in New Jersey. The first one called by Governor Carteret and usually referred to in our histories as our first assembly, convened in Elizabethtown in May, 1668—one year later, lacking a month, of the Portland Point Assembly of 1667. Governor Carteret considered this Portland Point Assembly and the later sessions there irregular. He also disapproved of other provisions in the original patent, all of which made for bitterness and argumentation for many years.

Incidentally, there were two other provisions which are most interesting in this patent, one being "free liberty of conscience without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever in their way of worship," and the other providing that "the said patentees and their . . . associates . . . shall enjoy the said land and premises . . . for the term of seven years next . . . free from payment of any rents, customs, excise, tax or levy whatsoever." Here in this patent are the very seeds of our democracy.

Another correspondent wished to know the names of those who had been appointed to various positions, such as judges, justices, members of the council and assemblies, especially in the colonial period, could be found. I was happy to inform her of the lists in the Society's library compiled by the late William Nelson, for many years our corresponding secretary. They are entitled "New Jersey Civil List, 1664-1800." One set is abstracted from libers of commissions now in the state house in Trenton,

from Leaming and Spicer, the *New Jersey Archives,* and the journals of the Joint Meeting. The second such list was taken from the New Jersey *Legislative Manual* and the various county histories. These compilations are most valuable to many searchers and can be used in our library.

Another inquiry was one seeking information on Joakim Hill, the clockmaker, and his connection with Newark. The writer owned a clock made by him but she could find very little information concerning him, the accounts in clock books and other documents not being very adequate. We found an interesting account of him which we sent to her, with references. He was born in 1783 and became a maker of old fashioned brass eight-day clocks, and was considered an expert. He lived for many years near Copper Hill in Hunterdon County, but in his last years he resided with his daughter, Miss Martha Hill, at whose home, 76 Orchard Street, Newark, he died April 12, 1869, aged 86. This Society owns one of his clocks. It is on exhibition on the first floor of this building.

An inquiry concerning letters our Society might have which were written to or by Alexander Hamilton disclosed the fact we have two written by him and one to him, the latter from Anthony Wayne. Photostats of these were sent to the correspondent and they will be included in a publication to be issued by the Columbia University Press which will contain copies of all located letters by or to Alexander Hamilton.

Maud H. Greene, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S BRANCH

We deeply regret that illness prevents our president, Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, from being with us today. She has asked me to greet you and to give a brief report of the activities of the Woman's Branch.

First, we would like to give our new director, Mr. Robert Lunny, a word of welcome and the assurance of our co-operation in his work.

The well-attended and most interesting sessions of the forum on "The Tradition of the American Home" were arranged for our Society by the Rutgers Extension Division and were sponsored by the Woman's Branch. It also underwrote the redecoration of the front hall of this building and the Frelinghuysen Room, ably executed by our custodian, Mr. Dennis. Mr. Wiseman has been assisted in the care of the costume and toy collections by our Museum Committee, which is constantly adding to them. Our other committees have been equally active, among them the Hospitality Committee, which has provided lunch for the monthly meetings of the Board.

Our interest in the past prompts us to feel our responsibility toward the future. For several years we have sponsored a boy at Boys' State, the intensive training in citizenship responsibility held on Rutgers campus for a week each June. This year, "our" boy was elected Governor of Boys'

State, no small honor in a group of more than five hundred picked boys from all over the state. I am happy that we may present him to you later today.

We wish to thank all the members of the staff of the Society for their friendly co-operation which helps to make our activities here so rewarding.

Respectfully submitted

ELLEN P. HARTSHORNE.

DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Horatio M. Adams, Somerville, sustaining member, elected June 12, 1946, died January 27, 1956, age 102.

Mr. John D. Alden, Newark, sustaining member, date of election not known, died May 27, 1956.

Mr. Henry F. Badgely, Montclair, contributing member, elected January 9, 1952, died April 8, 1956.

Mr. W. T. Carter, Newark, life member and patron, elected December 7, 1931, died December 21, 1955.

Mrs. Louis Aymer Christian, East Orange, life member, elected February 6, 1928, died February 21, 1956.

Miss Mary B. Clarke, East Orange, life member, elected June 6, 1921, died June 15, 1956.

Mrs. Herbert G. Dean, East Orange, associate member, elected June 12, 1946, died April 23, 1956.

Mr. Joseph Dobbs, Bernardsville, contributing member, elected March 9, 1944, died during 1955, exact date unknown.

Hon. Charles M. Egan, Jersey City, contributing member, elected April 11, 1945, died March 8, 1956.

Mr. Willard I. Hamilton, Maplewood, contributing member, elected February 14, 1940, died November 28, 1955.

Miss Louise Hartshorne, Middletown, contributing member, elected September 11, 1928, died February 20, 1956.

Mr. E. P. Kastner, South Orange, contributing member, elected February 13, 1952, died December 26, 1954.

Mr. Lionel P. Kristeller, Newark, contributing member, elected July 6, 1925, died June 27, 1956.

Mr. H. S. F. Randolph, La Jolla, California, life member, elected May 5, 1910, died April 29, 1956.

Mr. Vreeland Tompkins, Summit, contributing member, elected March 9, 1949, died January 30, 1956.

Mr. Russell P. Walker, South Orange, contributing member, elected April 11, 1951, died December 1955.

Mr. Charles H. Watts, Newark, sustaining member, elected November 8, 1950, died August 17, 1955.

Mr. William H. Wurts, Hackensack, contributing member, elected October 11, 1950, died October 12, 1956.

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Founded in 1845

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